FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OVERFLOWING CUP.

A company of Southern ladies were once assembled in a friend's parlor, when the conversation chanced to turn on earthly affliction. Each had her story of peculiar trial and bereavement to relate, except one real bad-looking woman, whose lustreless eye and dejected air showed that she was a prey to the deepest melancholy. Suddenly arousing herself, she said in a hollow voice, "Not one of you know what trouble is."

"Will you please, Mrs. Gray," said the kind voice of a lady who well knew her story, "tell the ladies what you call trouble."

"I will, if you desire," she replied, "for I have seen it. My parents possessed a competence, and my girlhood was surrounded by all the comforts of life. I seldom knew an ungratified wish. I was always gay and light-hearted, and married at nineteen one I loved more than all the world beside. Our home was retired, but the sunlight never fell on a lovelier one, or on a happier household. Years rolled on peacefully. Five children sat around our table, and a little curly head still nestled in my bosom. One night about sundown, one of those fierce black storms came on which are so common in our Southern climate. For many hours the rain poured down incessantly. Morning dawned, still the elements raved. The whole savannah seemed afloat. The little stream near our dwelling became a raging torrent. Before we were aware of it our house was surrounded by water. I managed, with my babe, to reach a little spot, on which a few wide-spreading trees were standing, whose dense foliage afforded some protection, while my husband and sons strove to save what they could of our property. At last a fearful surge swept away my husband, and he never rose again. Ladies, no one loved a husband more—but *that was not trouble.*

"Presently my sons saw their danger, and the struggle for life became the only consideration. They were brave, loving boys as ever blessed a mother's heart, and I watched their efforts to escape with such agony as only mothers can feel. They were so far off I could not speak to them, but I could see them closing nearer and nearer to each other as their little islands grew smaller and smaller.

"The sullen river raged around the huge trees; dead branches, upturned trunks, wrecks of houses, drowning cattle, masses of rubbish, all went floating past us. My boys waved their hands to me, then pointed upward. I knew it was a farewell signal, and you, mothers, cannot imagine my anguish. I saw them all perish, and yet—*that was not trouble.*

"I hugged my babe close to my heart and when the water rose to my feet, I climbed into the low branches of the tree and so kept retiring from it, until an All powerful Hand stayed the waves, that they should come no further. I was saved. All my wordly possessions were swept away; all my earthly hopes blighted—yet *that was not trouble.*

"My baby was all that I had left on earth. I labored night and day to support him and myself, and sought to train him in the right way; but as he grew older, evil companions won him away from me. He ceased to care for his mother's counsels; he would sneer at her entreaties and agonized prayers. He left my humble roof that he might be unrestrained in the pursuit of evil, and at last, when heated by wine one night, he took the life of a fellow-being, and ended his own upon the scaffold. My Heavenly Father had filled my cup of sorrow before, but now it ran over. *That was trouble*, ladies, such as I hope His mercy will spare you from ever experiencing."

There was no dry eye among her listeners, and the warmest sympathy was expressed for the bereaved mother, whose sad history has taught them a useful lesson.—*New Brunswicker.*

Sailing Over a Wheat Field.—One can hardly realize the condition of things along the Mississippi. In a conversation with Mr. Fayrweather, the General Agent for the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, he stated that passengers were carried by the steamboat seven or eight miles from Burlington to the Oquawka station, to reach the cars on that road, and have not less than five feet of water all the way. In the route lies the farm of an old settler, who had in one field two hundred acres of as fine wheat as ever charmed the eye, and the entire crop is covered eight feet deep with water, and the steamer makes regular trips across this wheat field.—*Cleveland Herald.*

No Doubt of It.—The Washington *Union* concluded an article a few days ago with these words: *"It is certainly a good thing to be a Democrat in these days."*

Now, to enable our readers to appreciate the force, the pertinency, the eloquence, and the pathos of the above exclamation by the *Union*, we will inform them that the very number of the *Union*, containing the foregoing declaration, contained, also, nearly twelve columns of Government advertising! That is, nearly one half of the *Union* was filled with matter, which it received heavy pay for publishing, out of the public Treasury! Can any one, therefore, be surprised that the *Union* man should think "it is certainly a good thing to be a Democrat in these days?"—*Rich. Whig.*

A Kansas Outrage.—A Northern woman in Kansas has lately written home an account of some of the fearful outrages committed by pro-slavery men. She tells all about the squatters and their wives being driven out of house and home, with threats against their lives, winding up with a climax before which scalping and burning fade into insignificance: "But the meanest of their mean acts, they *threw into the well my straw bonnet which I had left behind in a bandbox*, it being raining when I set out."

The accumulation of capital in the name of one person, on deposit in several banks of Boston, now amounts to upwards of two million dollars. This is the man who refused to give $5 for a charitable purpose, declaring that he was not able, because so much of his money was lying idle in the banks.

Men are like bugles—the more brass they contain the further you can hear them.

Had there never been a cloud, there had never been a rainbow.

The Memory of General Lee.—Mr. Moore has recently favored the New York Historical Society by reading to them an original paper in which he endeavors to fix the stain of treason upon the memory of Major General Charles Lee, one of the most gallant and distinguished officers in the American army of the revolution. We are told that "Mr. Moore produced documents in the handwriting of Gen. Lee, furnishing the most conclusive evidence of his treasonable designs. The documents in question were recently obtained from England, and have never as yet appeared in print."

The public will be curious to see these documents, and the evidences of their authenticity. It is well known that when the revolutionary war broke out, Lee was a half-pay officer of the British army. In 1775, he received a commission from Congress, and immediately resigned the one he held in the British service; at the same time he wrote to the Secretary of War in England declaring his readiness to engage in any honorable service for the King, but reprobating the obnoxious measures of the British Ministry as infringements upon the liberty of the subject. The declaration of independence had not then been made, and Lee hoped that an accommodation of the disputes between the colonists and the King's government might still be effected. During his active service in the army his brilliant courage and skilful generalship were admired and valued, until the violence of his temper led to the unfortunate moment of insurbordination at Monmouth, which was so severely rebuked by Washington. But even in that battle, Lee executed the subsequent orders of Gen. Washington with courage and ability. This is what history has hitherto told us of General Lee; and evidence which is to shake our faith in it at this distant period must be, indeed, "most conclusive." It is highly improbable that he would have remained in this country after his suspension by Congress for his fault at Monmouth, and until his death, if he had not been sincerely attached to the American cause.
N. Y. Commercial.

The Great Rains of 1858.—The Pittsburgh Journal having given considerable attention to this subject, states that "the amount of rain that has fallen over a large portion of the United States in six weeks, running from the 1st of May to the 12th of June, has scarcely a parallel. The average of observations will give about 10 inches in May, and 5 inches to the 12th of June, or 15 inches in 43 days. These rains do not appear to have been local; but extend East and West at least 1,000 miles, and North and South half that distance. No wonder the newspapers are full of rains, floods and disasters. Fully one third of the average of the year crowded into six weeks. The Mississippi and its tributaries might well appear to threaten a young Noachian deluge. No such rains have been seen since the wet season in May, 1855; and then they were not condensed into so small a space of time. It is said that some rain guages showed 4½ inches of rain on the 11th and 12th of June alone. What the cause of these tremendous rains have been, we are not able to say. There is hardly a doubt but that we will either have an equivalent amount of dry weather, or else some other district of the globe is parched up for want of waters. This remarkable fact that the annual fall of rain is so nearly equally balanced, sets at defiance all our notions of wet and dry seasons, though portions of a year are frequently extremely wet or dry."

Degenerate Slaves.—The Richmond Enquirer says:—Bizarre, formerly the Cumberland estate of Richard Randolph, and which was until 1810 the residence of John Randolph of Roanoke, after the death of Judith Randolph and St. George and Tudor, the sons of Richard and Judith, passed into the possession of the Tucker family, whose founder in Virginia was the stepfather of Richard and John. But on the death of Richard, who manumitted his slaves, a portion of the estate was divided between them, in certain proportions, and not transferable from their respective families. This portion is now known as "Israel Hill" and is situated about two miles from Farmville. The number of free negroes now living there is between two and three hundred, and a more miserable, destitute community is not to be found, though they have, and always had the best of opportunities for improvement. Good as might have been the intention of the noble gift of freedom which their master gave them, they have buried the talent intrusted to them, and are more miserable, dependent, and destitute than the worst of slaves, whether white or black, bond or free.

In Schuylkill county, Penna., there are 420 steam engines employed in raising coal, draining mines, manufacturing and other purposes, the power of which is equal to the exertion of 100,000 able bodied men, calculating seven men per horse power. When the prepared coal of this county was broken by hand, it then required three men for every ten tons of coal broken and cleaned, exclusive of the mining and raising; now an eighty-horse engine will break, clean and ship from 500 to 1,000 tons of coal per day. A single first class locomotive will do as much work in twelve hours on a good railroad as 2,400 stout horses and 1,000 teamsters on an ordinary turnpike road.

American genius and talent is receiving substantial acknowledgment abroad. Professor Morse is coming home with $80,000 in his pocket, the fruit of his telegraph in Europe. Hoe is working mammoth presses for the London Times. Eaton & Gilbert are making cars for Cuba and Brazil. The Queen of Spain is buying her war steamers in New York. The Czar has become a patron of the Novelty Works, and Rarey, the American horse tamer, is winning golden opinions in England and France for his wonderful skill.—*N. Y. Express.*

Sugar Lands.—It is stated that below Point Coupee, in Louisiana, there is one broad field of sugar cane covering thirty thousand acres! There are rows four miles in length and as strait as an arrow. At one point the traveller can count fifteen brick sugar houses at one glance.

From a statement prepared by the General Post Office, it appears that 1,609 letters addressed to bogus lotteries and other spurious concerns since the first of April have been returned to Washington, the cash enclosed in the same amounting to upwards of $9,000.

Bulwer is separated from his wife, Dickens from his wife, and Charles Read (of Peg Woffington and White Lies notoriety) is living with another man's wife. From the days of the poet Job, whose wife was the original Mrs. Caudle, down to Socrates and Xantippe, and so on down to Byron, and finally to Dickens, matrimonial unhappiness has ever attached to literary men.—*Exchange paper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 1, 1858.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—We copied last week from the Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard a report of Mr. McRae's speeches in Granville and Person, in which, as those papers alleged, he changed his ground as to the Western Extension of the North Carolina Railroad, in that he announced his willingness to let out to contract the whole of the Western Extension at one time, even to the Tennessee line. This was the Democratic version of the matter. We have seen no version at all in any opposition paper, or we should have copied that also, that our readers, who rely upon us for fair statements of all public matters, no matter whose cause may be damaged thereby, should see both sides.

We are informed, however, that there has not been the slightest change in Mr. McRae's position; that he has occupied this position from the commencement of the canvass. The point of difference between him and Judge Ellis has been as to *further* appropriations; Judge Ellis being in favor of further appropriations if needed, Mr. McRae asserting the binding obligation on the State for what was past, a determination to carry out those obligations already incurred to the Western Extension and the Wilmington & Charlotte Road, and opposing any further appropriation. All through the Eastern section of the State, as we are informed, Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae have agreed upon the propriety of so amending the charter of the Western Extension as to let out the contracts for the whole line *at once*, instead of by sections, Mr. McRae's objection being only to any further pledges of the State's credit to that or any other road. In the discussion at Forsyth, last week, we hear that Judge Ellis agreed that this was the true state of the case, and the Standard's correspondents in Caswell distinctly state that the positions of the two candidates on this subject are identical.

Again, we are informed, that Mr. McRae has been erroneously reported to us as having spoken of the Observer as Judge Ellis's organ. He has had occasion to speak of this paper often in the canvass, reading it to show Judge Ellis's positions taken at Fayetteville, and stating at the same time, that the Observer was not his (Mr. McRae's) supporter, but neutral in the contest—"a fair and impartial journal—and so accurate in its reports that it may be relied on for correctness in its report of Judge Ellis with as much certainty as *if* it were *his* organ."

So much for Mr. McRae's views, as represented by his opponents and his friends. Judge Ellis is in a difficulty about this same Western Extension. As stated above, the Standard's correspondent in Caswell assigns the candidates identically the same positions. And yesterday's Standard says editorially that "Judge Ellis is in favor, as he was in May last, of taking off the restrictions now imposed on the Western Extension, and permitting the people to go to work at all points on the line, on their complying with the terms of the charter by making and paying in a certain amount of subscriptions." The Wilmington Journal, on the contrary, was horrified at Mr. McRae's views (we copied the Journal's remarks last week) and commended Judge Ellis to the tax-payers of the East, as opposed to Mr. McRae's plan and an advocate of the present plan of building by sections! But we give the Journal's own language in its issue of Tuesday of last week:—

"A friend sending us an account of the discussions at those places, says "Mr. McRae came out very decidedly and distinctly at Oxford and Roxboro' for letting out to contract the whole of the Western Extension at one time to the Tennessee line, and spending the four millions appropriated at once along the whole line, tunnel and all. He would favor an amendment of the charter to allow of this." Thus he would go for precipitating at once upon the people a large additional debt, which, in the natural course of events, under the existing charter, could not be incurred for years. As the charter now stands, the road is to be built in sections, thus finishing up as it goes, and calling for the aid of the State only just so fast as private parties make up their third and fulfil the other prescribed conditions, which could not be done for years. But Mr. McRae, who inveighed so bitterly against taxes here in the East, is willing to anticipate expenditure, assume the burden of debts before we can be made liable for them, and, more unstatesmanlike still, he is willing to spend all the appropriation to the Western Extension at once on all parts of the line, in such a way that unless every mile is completed, all will be lost, and he will give nothing additional for completion in any event! *But in the plan by sections, as advocated by Judge Ellis, and as authorized by the existing charter or charters, each section, as the work advances, is finished—that much is done and can be used, even if the appropriation does fail to complete the whole line.* It will come gradually upon the people of the particular section through which it will run, and upon the State at large. Mr. McRae has been deerying debt and taxation for the last six months, and yet he proposes to bring upon us at once an expenditure for which we are not liable for years. Strange economy, to precipitate debts and burdens while deerying them—to propose to spend money which, he says, cannot finish the work to which it is appropriated, and in a way that unless all is completed all must be lost. We ask the attention of the people of the East, into whose ears Mr. McRae has been dinning the cry of taxation and debt. Mr. McRae is getting nearer the mountains now."

The Standard's Caswell correspondent says that Judge Ellis, who opened the discussion at Yanceyville, "stated that he was for striking out the sectional feature in the Western North Carolina Railroad charter, leaving the State and individuals to secure the execution of that great work as may be to their interest and the general good of the State." And the same writer reports Mr. McRae as occupying *"the identical and exact position in this improvement that Judge Ellis does."*

The Standard and the Journal thus differ radically in their statements of Judge Ellis's views. The Standard commends him for being in favor of doing away with the restrictions upon the charter: the Journal commends him for being the advocate of retaining these restrictions. Whether either is right, both right, or both wrong, we know not. As chroniclers of the events of the canvass we give Judge Ellis the benefit of the Standard's and Journal's accounts of his views. We are surprised, as things stand, that the Journal has not discovered that Judge Ellis as well as "Mr. McRae is getting nearer the mountains now."

We cannot conclude without referring to the above as furnishing additional reason for discontinuing the stumping practice. Both the candidates are charged with duplicity, with altering their views to suit sections as they visit them. Such things are not creditable.

CANDIDATES.—The whigs of Bertie have nominated J. B. Cherry for the Senate, and Col. David Outlaw and Dr. P. T. Henry for the Commons.

Dr. D. B. Wood is the Whig candidate in Rowan, says the Salisbury Watchman, in place of Mr. C. L. Partee, declined.

W. H. Thomas, Esq., the universal Railroad advocate, is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Haywood, Jackson, Macon and Cherokee.

In Orange county, Josiah Turner, Jr., Esq., is an independent candidate for the Senate, against Paul C. Cameron, Esq; and J. A. McMannen, Esq. is an independent candidate for the Commons.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

And the Bank of Fayetteville a like dividend of 4 per cent.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a dividend of 4 per cent.

NORMAL COLLEGE.—We have received a copy of the Catalogue for 1857-58. There are 238 students, representing seven States, viz: From North Carolina 198, Virginia 16, South Carolina 10, Georgia 9, Alabama 3, Mississippi 1, Tennessee 1.

STATE STOCKS.—We note sales in New York, on Monday last, of North Carolina Bonds at 99½; Louisiana 96; Virginia 95¾; Tennessee 93½; Missouri 87¾.

Notice is given in the Journal of Commerce of Tuesday that the coupons of the bonds of the State of North Carolina, and also of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Co., guaranteed by the State, due July 1st, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of the Republic.

C. F. & D. R. NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A letter from Mr. Cassidey, dated Wilmington June 16, 1858, is published in yesterday's Journal, from which we learn that the works on Deep River are nearly completed. Boats are expected to reach the Coal Fields in August.

THE HEAT.—We are suffering here with intense heat of the weather; but its effects are not so serious as in the Northern cities. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Tuesday last says that the number of cases of sun stroke reported in that city since Saturday, is between twenty-five and thirty, the majority of which were fatal.

Philadelphia papers of Monday chronicle five fatal cases of sun stroke. In other large cities, deaths from this cause are not unfrequent.

THE SEARCH QUESTION SETTLED.—The Washington Union of Sunday last announces, officially we suppose, that this troublesome question between England and the United States has been finally settled.

On the 10th of April last the Secretary of State addressed to the British Minister at Washington a note on the subject of the claim of the British government to search or visit American vessels upon the high seas, saying:

"The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, in December, 1841, denounced this pretension to detain and examine American vessels as an interpolation into the maritime code of the world to which the United States would not submit. The years which have passed since this authoritative declaration, marked as they have been by repeated remonstrances against these aggressions, while they have added nothing to the strength of the claim, have served but to confirm the government in their determination to oppose it. No change of name can change the illegal character of the assumption. Search or visit, it is equally an assault upon the independence of nations."

Lord Malmesbury, in reply, says the Union, now declares that H. M. government recognize the principle of international law as laid down by General Cass in his note of the 10th of April, and that nothing in the treaty of 1842 (the Ashburton treaty) supersedes that law.

POOR FELLOWS.—The following gentlemen of the city of New York must be in a fair way to be ruined by the enormous taxes levied in that city. A New York paper says that they pay on the amount of property opposite to their names:—

W. B. Astor,	$3,905,400
Stephen Whitney,	1,400,000
A. T. Stewart,	1,090,000
Peter Lorrillard,	1,620,500
James Lennox,	1,338,000
C. Vanderbilt,	687,000
George Law,	257,000

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,983,810 bales, against 2,876,520 last year—increase 107,290 bales.

"Angels" on the Wing.—In the last thirty days no less than nineteen wives, flying from their husbands, have passed over the Buffalo and State Line railroad. So says a Buffalo paper.

THE N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—The annual meeting of stockholders in this company, which was held at Newbern on the 24th June, was of more than usual importance, from the testimony of Gov. Bragg as to the care and economy with which the work has been performed. The Governor spent a week or more, we understand, in examining the affairs of the Company, and the result was highly satisfactory, as stated below.

After the transaction of other business, Mr. Whitford, President of the Company, remarked that he was glad to see his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, present in the meeting on the part of the State, and he hoped he would state to the Stockholders his opinion in regard to the management of the work, whether it be for or against the present Directory.

Gov. Bragg rose and stated that, although he did not expect to speak, yet as he had been called upon to give his opinion in regard to the management of the work under the present Directory, he thought it his duty to do so. He then proceeded at considerable length to refer to the charges and suspicions which had been circulated relative to the management of this work. He stated that having heard the reports in circulation against the Directory he had made it his business to examine the Books of the Company, the Finance Committee being present to give him any information which he might desire for a full understanding of the subject, and that after an examination as thorough as his limited time would permit, he had come to the conclusion that the Directory had acted in good faith, and that the work had been pushed forward as expeditiously, and as economically, as circumstances would allow; and that if the price of provisions and labor had been as low while the road was being construcred as they were at the time the charter was passed he had no doubt that it would have been completed within the capital stock fixed by the Legislature; that if there was anything wrong in the management of the work he had been totally unable to discover it. He cautioned the people of the different localities on the line of the road, to throw all bickerings and contention aside, and to unite in the endeavor to make it what it was intended to be—*a great State work.*

At the conclusion of Gov. Bragg's remarks Ex Gov. Morehead took the floor and said, that his Excellency the Governor was in error in supposing that the capital stock of the company was limited by the charter to $1,600,000; that neither he or anybody else ever reasonably supposed that the road could be completed for that sum; that even the Legislature at the time the charter was passed did not entertain that idea, for a clause in the charter, which he quoted, expressly allowed the capital stock to be increased from the $1,600,000 to *an amount sufficient to complete the Road.*

Horrid Tragedy.—A most appalling tragedy was enacted in Columbus county, in this State, just after daylight on the morning of yesterday, the 29th inst., resulting in the death of four persons.

The account, as it has reached us, is, that at the time already stated, Joshua Rouse killed his father, his wife, and two of his own small children, cutting off their heads with an axe. His eldest son ran over to the residence of Isaac H. Powell, Esq., and told Mr. P. what had happened, who got W. G. Smith, Esq, and they went on towards Rouse's. On their way they met Rouse in pursuit of his son with an axe. He said he wanted to kill him. On meeting Messrs. Powell and Smith, he dropped the axe and held out his hand, when they arrested him. He is now in jail. Rouse had been for some time in the Insane Asylum, but was taken out by his guardian some three or four weeks ago, since which time he has been permitted to run at large. There is every reason to believe that he was insane at the time when he committed the terrible deed for which he has been arrested. The occurrence took place some five miles from Whiteville, in the vicinity of the White Marsh. The little boy who escaped, stated, we believe, that Rouse killed the old man out in the yard with a stick, and then chopped off his head. He took the old man's knife, and with that he killed his own wife, and cut off her head. The children he killed with the axe and chopped off their heads. At Whiteville, when being carried to jail, Rouse said he killed his wife because she had tried to cut his throat two years ago, and his father because he had whipped him very severely when a boy. He had been in the insane asylum for eighteen months preceding the affair, with the exception of the last three or four weeks. We hardly see how or why he was set loose.—*Wil. Journal.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—We learn that on Friday last three sprightly little boys, aged eight or ten years, the sons of Perry Renfrow, John H Daniel, and Mrs. Irby, residing at Smithfield, were drowned in the river near that place. Five boys, all about the same age, had gone to the Neuse river to bathe, which was a little swollen by the late rains. The three above mentioned were drowned, while two of them escaped, one of the latter himself running a narrow risk. The two boys who escaped, were so much alarmed that they kept the matter to themselves, and it was only after two of the bodies had been found that they gave information. The people of Smithfield turned out and found two of the bodies on Saturday, and the other on Sunday.—*Ral. Standard.*

Strange Place of Concealment.—On last Sunday morning a negro man was run out from the inside of the roof of the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which he would appear to have used as a place of concealment for some 4 or 5 months past, numbers of articles having been missing from the Church on different occasions during that time. Wine used for communion purposes had been taken, also parasols, umbrellas, and other articles left by persons in the Church, and picked up and put on a table inside the altar by the Sexton, also a silver font belonging to the Church. It seems that he had a bed and other articles of domestic furniture up in the bell-tower. He was discovered by the Sexton, who went for assistance, and in the meantime the boy escaped.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Military Institute at Charlotte.—The building is to be of brick, 270 feet long, with three towers, the centre one to be four stories high, wings three stories. The style adopted is the Gothic Castle, and will make quite an imposing appearance. The services of a distinguished gentleman, a graduate of West Point, have been secured to take charge of the Institution when completed, and under his management it is confidently expected that complete success will crown the enterprise.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ST. JOHN, (N. F.,) June 26.

The steamship Ariel, from Southampton on the 16th, arrived off Cape Race yesterday. The advices are unimportant.

Commercial—Cotton closed dull, and all qualities had slightly declined. Breadstuffs were generally dull. Corn was dull.

Sales of Cotton for the last three days 14,000 bales, of which exporters and importers took each 1000 bales. The steamer's news caused a decline of ⅛.

In Manchester prices had slightly declined.

The weather was favorable to the crops.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

HALIFAX, June 28.

The steamship *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 19th, has arrived.

Debates in parliament of a very conciliatory nature had taken place.

The Squadron will probably be withdrawn from the Cuban gulf and sent to the coast of Africa.

The Right of Search and Visitation is entirely abandoned.

Nothing from India. Continental news unimportant.

The Arabia saw the *Niagara* of the Telegraph Fleet, as she supposed, on the 23d, in lat. 73, 36; long. 36,—too distant to speak her.

Commercial—LIVERPOOL, June 19—Sales of the week 40,000 bales—of which speculators took 1000 and exports 600. The market opened at a decline of ⅛, and closed with a decline of an ⅛. It closed firm, with sales on Saturday of 12,000 bales. Stock in port was 660,000, including 570,000 American. Manchester prices were lower. Weather unfavorable for the crops.

Flour very dull. Wheat and corn very dull and nominal. Rice firm. Rosin dull at 6s. for common; medium 9. Spirits of turpentine dull at 48. Provisions have a declining tendency.

Bullion in the Bank of England had declined 100,000 pounds. Consols 95⅞.

Chinese Sugar Cane.—Amongst those whose experiments with the cane last year were satisfactory, we have heard of only one, Mr. Robert Ramsey, of Iredell, who is cultivating the plant this season, with the expectation of making it profitable. It will be remembered that we published in this paper the results of his last year's experiment, to wit, 200 gallons of excellent syrup from less than one acre of land. Mr. R. sold enough of his crop to pay for a large cast iron cane crusher, and all the expenses incident to the introduction of this new branch of business on his farm; and still had left more than enough to supply his family, white and black, the year round. His first trial of the cane, therefore, was entirely successful, and was so doubtless, because he took the necessary pains to ensure it. His syrup was equal to the best New Orleans or sugar house molasses, and from a recent trial of it, we find that age has improved its quality. This fact may be of interest to those who have had reason to complain of their's becoming *sour*. Mr. R. has had cause to make no such complaint—quite the contrary. He believes, if time would produce any change, it would convert it into sugar, of which his hogshead affords daily proof, in the abundance of crystals which are obtained at every drawing. He has pitched a crop of cane, this year, which he thinks will yield from 2,500 to 3,000 gallons.

With so striking an example before the public, we cannot but hope that this plant will yet become a favorite with the people of North Carolina, and that the day is not distant when she will, at the least, put a stop to the importation of foreign syrups and molasses, by producing enough for our own supply.—*Sal. Watchman.*

Sea Island Cotton Blooms.—Dr. Wm. A. Berry handed us yesterday, a couple of blooms gathered from his experimental tract of Sea Island Cotton down at the Sound. They had opened on the 27th. This, we believe, is early for this description of Cotton in this latitude.—*Wil. Journal.*

DIED,

In this County, June 13, SAML. KEELER, son of Rev. N. and Mrs. Laura A. McDonald, aged seven years seven months and twenty-five days.

In this county, on the 17th ult., HECTOR McNEILL, aged 2 years 9 months. Also on the 20th ult., JOHN C. McNEILL, aged 7 years. Both were the children of Hector McNeill, Esq., Sheriff of this County.

On June 22d, 1858, of pulmonary consumption, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. PETER WILKINSON of Robeson Co.

At his residence in Quincy, Florida, on the 7th ult., JAMES WHALEY, Esq., formerly a citizen of Cumberland County.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., on the 25th of June, Mrs. FLORA McNAIR, wife of Mr. Neill A. McNair, and only daughter of Mrs. Sarah McMillan, in the 35th year of her age.

Mrs. McNair was sick about a week, and during the earlier stages of her disease, suffered greatly, but she bore it with christian patience. She had been for several years, a member of Laurel Hill Church, and so far as the writer can judge, was a remarkably meek and quiet woman. She was fitted, both by nature and grace, to shine *at home*; and in her own family circle, we have no doubt, her worth was duly appreciated. She and her little infant (born a few days before,) were interred in the same grave. The husband is truly in the deep waters of affliction, for he has not only lost his wife and new-born infant, but his only child lies very sick, and his mother-in-law, though now improving, was too feeble to see her daughter during her illness, or attend her funeral.

May this deeply afflicted and doubly bereaved family be sustained by the grace of God. AMICUS.

In Green County, Tennessee, on the 12th of June, at the residence of Mrs. Coleter, Mrs CHARLOTTE D. MARTIN, of Anson Co., N. C., aged 62. During her long and painful illness, she often prayed for Death to relieve her, and when the summons came it found her perfectly resigned.

Raleigh papers please copy.

In Newbern on the 26th June, ELIZABETH SIMPSON, widow of the late Samuel Simpson, in the 68th year of her age.

Also, on the 22d June, FRANCIS THOMAS WILLIAMSON, in the 20th year of his age.

Also, on the 13th ult., of Chronic and Typhoid Fever, in the 21st year of her age, Mrs SARAH F. WHITFORD, consort of Nelson Whitford, Esq., of Newbern, and daughter of G. W. Taylor, Esq., of Beaufort.

Also, on the 22d ult., of consumption, Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 29—Str Flora, with goods for J M Worth & Son, J M Vann, S J Hinsdale, R S French, Worth & Utley, J A Smith, J Kyle, W McIntyre, J W Lett, A G Thornton, D & W McLaurin, A A McKethan, Mrs M Banks, W H Morrill & Co, H McDaniel.

Lutterloh's Line. June 30—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for G W Hightenstall, C T Haigh & Sons, A W Steel, W McIntyre, R E Hiede, E J Hale & Son, Jas Martine, M A Baker, Jas Kyle, Sen., J Kyle, Jr., D Murchison & Son, Jos Ottarburg, H Saunders, O Rieley, J H Prichett.

☞ See Fourth Page.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

By the Arabia, whose news was published in our last, we have the following sketch of a debate in Parliament on the right of Visitation at Sea. The claim is distinctly abandoned by the British Government. All that remains for discussion involves no "point of honor," and may easily be settled by the parties in charge of our diplomacy.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th inst., the Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from Jamaica touching the Spanish slave trade, and called the attention of the House generally to the question. He contended that the present threatening aspect of affairs in the West was occasioned by having so long permitted Spain to break her treaty engagements and to continue Cuba as a provocative of dangerous extremities. If Spain would at once give up the slave trade and convert Cuba into a colony for employing free African labor, the desire which many persons in the United States had expressed to annex the island would be removed.

Lord Brougham supported the petition and strongly condemned the policy of Spain.

Earl Malmesbury deeply regretted that the efforts of England to suppress the slave trade had not been seconded by other nations. With regard to the late unhappy differences, he had admitted to the American Government, as a question of international law, that England was not entitled to insist upon the right of search; but had also put it strongly to the American Government whether they would continue to permit their flag to be prostituted to the worst of purposes; and he had urged the necessity of an ocean police, and that some understanding should be come to between the different maritime nations which would enable the nationality of vessels to be clearly verified without any danger of a breach of international law. He had every reason to believe, from a conversation he had had with the American Minister, that some such arrangement might be made. With regard to Spain, it was notorious that hitherto the moral support which she had received from England had materially aided her in resisting the wishes of the United States to annex Cuba; but if she still persisted in supporting the slave trade, it was highly probable that the present anxiety of Great Britain would be exchanged for indifference.

Earl Grey was sorry there should be any attempts to renew the slave trade. He thought the United States and France solely responsible for the renewal. With regard to the question of international law, so far as he understood it, an American vessel filled with slaves might leave Africa without England being able to interfere with her notwithstanding a perfect knowledge of her character.

Earl Aberdeen said this definition of international law was quite correct.

Other Peers spoke on the subject, when the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The same subject was incidentally discussed in the House of Commons on the 18th instant:

Mr. Fitzgerald, in reply to Mr. Bright, stated that the Government had received no further information in reference to the alleged outrages. It was quite possible that the commanders of some vessels had exceeded their duties; and, if they had, the Government would be ready to make an ample and frank acknowledgment. It was obvious that the cases which had been published were grossly exaggerated. In proof of this he read several cases, and added that the American flag had been abused by those who were not Americans for the vilest purposes. He had entire confidence that when these circumstances were known, and when the disposition of this country was known, all the difficulties would be amicably arranged. The Government, acting under the advice of the Crown lawyers, had given up the right of search and of visit in time of peace; but the Government had invited America to join in maintaining an ocean police. It was under consideration whether the squadron should be withdrawn from the Cuban waters and replaced on the coast of Africa, and stringent instructions had been sent to commanders of cruisers enjoining the strictest prudence and caution.

Mr. Roebuck thought the statement of Mr. Fitzgerald most conciliatory and satisfactory, but the disposition has not been imitated by America. The language used in the American Congress was unworthy of a great country. They had always assumed that England wished to insult them, but he hoped they would now learn that she had no such desire. Lies had been told in the American papers for the purpose of pandering to bad habits, and he would not believe that the commanders had done any thing to call for the censure of our own Government.

Lord John Russell said if the Government conducted the affair in the temperate spirit manifested by the Under Secretary, there could be no doubt that the House of Commons would hesitate for a moment to give them its support.

Lord Palmerston said the cruisers had been sent into the Cuban waters in consequence of the wishes of Parliament and of deputations to the Government, and also in compliance with the wish of the American Government itself. He hoped her Majesty's Government would urge the American Government to send out cruisers to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, which had been the cause of the difficulty.

Mr. d'Israeli said that the best despatch that could be sent to America was the calm and dispassionate spirit in which the House of Commons was discussing the question. He added that the American Government had been invited to engage in measures to protect each country against abuses of its flag. He had confidence that the existing misconceptions would speedily disappear. He was not annoyed at American ships of war being sent into Cuban waters, because they would there see for themselves what had taken place.

The subject was then dropped.

The Right of Search.—The London Times of the 19th instant, in a leading article, congratulates the British Government on having taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whose decided opinion is that by international law that nation has no right of search—no right of visitation whatever in time of peace. Upon that opinion (it says) Lord Derby and his colleagues are prepared to act. No English cruiser has the smallest right to interfere with any ship bearing the flag of the United States, save in so far as that right has been conferred by treaty. They will, therefore, withdraw the blockading squadron from the Cuban waters, and there is an end of our international differences upon this subject.

A suit for slander has been commenced in New Orleans, in which Pierre Soule is counsel for plaintiff, who lays her damages at $100,000. It is alleged that the defendants circulated reports to the effect that the plaintiff had been instrumental in causing the death of a son by poison.

John Jackson, eighty-seven years old, sought lodgings at a Cincinnati station house a few evenings since, having walked all the way from North Carolina, on his way to find a son at Indianapolis.

A traveller announces as a fact that he once in his life beheld people "minding their own business." This happened at sea—the passengers being too sick to attend to each other's concerns.

European Consumption of Cotton.—The following statistics will give an idea of the immense increase in the use of cotton in European factories within the past seventy-five years. The yearly average has been:—

In the five years 1781–'85	10,800,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1791–'95	27,400,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1801–'05	56,600,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1811–'15	79,680,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1821–'25	152,200,000 pounds weight
In the five years 1831–'35	313,510,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1841–'45	585,200,000 pounds weight.
In the five years 1851–'55	711,500,000 pounds weight
In the year 1856	913,800,000 pounds weight

The consumption of raw cotton has accordingly increased in the last 88 years to the remarkable extent of three hundred fold, and even in the 50 years of the present century it has increased more than sixteen fold, and since the restoration of peace in Europe in the year 1815, more than eleven fold.

The present consumption of raw cotton by the British manufacturers amounts to full two thirds of its entire European consumption. Had not the improvements in machinery kept pace with this increase—if the operation of spinning was conducted in the same manner as it was in Europe before 1767, and as it is yet in the greater portion of Southern and Eastern Asia—91,380,000 operatives would be required to manufacture sufficient for the use of Great Britain in the year 1856, according to the processes in use before 1770.

As many persons would be required as go to make up the aggregate populations of the three powers of France, Austria and Prussia. In the meanwhile there are employed in the 2210 large British cotton factories of all kinds 379,219 workmen, who generally serve merely as tenders of the machinery, which works with 88,001 steam and 9131 water horse power, 20,000,000 spindles. It is calculated that each horse-power averages that of sixteen men, the machinery being frequently kept working during the night, and this sum total is equivalent to 1,408,016 man-power. The new steam engines of England and Scotland accomplish more with each single horse-power than the old ones; and if, in the year 1850, each horse-power was calculated on an average to work 275 spindles, by 1856 it had increased to 315 spindles.

The pay of a skilful workman has advanced with the improvement of the machinery. Formerly he could at most attend to only from 500 to 1000 spindles, but at present to 1500 to 2200; and accordingly the maximum pay of the best spinners has increased from 20s. per week to 35s. per week. And thus a population of nearly two millions souls derives its support almost exclusively from this branch of industry, either for individual services or as relatives of the operatives, and thus the fourteenth part of the population of the country is indebted for its subsistence to the so various uses of cotton.—*European Paper.*

Commerce.—Mr. John Cochrane, a Representative from New York, in an address to his constituents, pays the following eloquent tribute to the universality and the importance of commerce:

"It is idle to assume that ours is [chiefly] an agricultural people. Bordering upon a more extensive shore line than any other country, with an unequalled number of accessible and commodious harbors, and a prodigious extent of interior communication with each, commerce springs armed from the very earth, and takes its way over every sea. We are peculiarly a commercial people. The signal for our Revolution arose from commerce. The war of 1812 originated in it, and never will foreign invasion again threaten but through violence offered to our commercial marine. To protect this commerce Government should diligently set itself about perfecting a naval system that shall present an American gun wherever shall be seen an American sail. Commerce, too, is the true civilizing agent of the world; in its train hovers peace and its attendant arts. It runs the equator and confronts the poles. Not an estuary so remote that it does not occupy, nor an inlet so sequestered that it does not penetrate. Commerce is your true fillibuster, that projects the bale before the ball and charges with the invoice and not with the bayonet—a fillibuster that annexes through the product the land of its growth, and, depositing its armies of occupation, insensibly attracts within the sphere of our institutions the nations assimilated to us by commercial intercourse. The duty of our Government is to encourage commerce, to establish commerce, to fillibuster with commerce. Let it enable fleets of steamers to compete, through all Central and South America, with the commercial efforts of Great Britain and France. Let it empower our merchants in every port to direct their adventures where wealth shall follow upon American enterprise and dominion upon American trade. What transit route then would be closed against us? What intrigue of the Bourse threaten our commercial avenues? * * * Gentlemen, pardon me this episode. In truth will it be a principal subject for the consideration of the next session of Congress, as it now commands a large share of the thought of the country."

Big Trees in California.—The Big Tree forest, says the Bulletin, a paper printed on the stump of the "big tree," is situated in a small valley surrounded by spurs of the Sierra Nevada, at the source of one of the tributaries of the Calaveras river.

The grove and its immense trees were discovered early in 1850, by hunters, whose accounts were considered fabulous until confirmed by actual measurement.

The valley in which these trees are found contains about one hundred and sixty acres of land, and is 6,500 feet above the level of the sea.

Over one hundred trees of this species are now standing, and are found within an area of sixty acres of the valley. According to botanists, they belong to the family of *Taxodiums*, and have been justly named Washingtonia Gigantea, and are, beyond doubt, the most stupendous vegetable product upon earth. The soil in the grove is a rich alluvial, very deep and loose. The growth of the forest is the Washington gigantea, balsam fir, cedar, sugar pine, yellow pine, dogwood, hazel, and a luxurious and dense underbrush, strawberries, raspberries, and currants in great abundance, also, a rare plant, which for richness of color surpasses anything in the mountains. By some it is called the ice-plant; its botanical name has not as yet been given it.

Mr. Roney, of Coulterville, informs the Mariposa Gazette that a grove of big trees was discovered the past week by a party of hunters from Garote, near Deer Flat, within one mile of the Coulterville and Yo Semite trail. About forty trees were counted—the largest of which is said to be thirty-six feet in diameter. This measurement is probably something of an exaggeration, but we are assurred that they are very large, and, from their proximity to the Coulterville trail, will be much visited.

Silk in California.—Some Chinese merchants of San Francisco received by a ship recently from China an invoice of silk worm's eggs. It is said that they intend to attempt the rearing of silk worms in California, for which the climate is supposed to be particularly adapted.

A return to Parliament, on the subject of the National Debt of Great Britain, shows that on the 31st of March, 1858, the total was £779,225,493, on which the total annual interest was £23,383,768.

Depression of Business and Labor.—At Chicago the city authorities are overwhelmed with applications for employment at half a dollar per day. In all parts of Wisconsin labor is not only cheaper than ever known, but the poor toilers work more faithfully than aforetime, knowing that fidelity is necessary to maintain their places. Last year, says the Tribune, the system of inflated prices made them saucy and independent, knowing that employment was abundant everywhere.

An evidence of the deep depression into which all public improvement is now sunk is furnished in the recent letting of contracts on the Sunbury and Erie railroad. Some twenty-five sections, embracing only thirty-three miles of road, were advertised to be given out, yet the stagnation of such employment is so universal that contractors came in crowds with bids for the work. More than 600 bids were given in, and the work was distributed among nineteen contractors, at prices lower than have been known for years among railroad builders. This result may be vastly beneficial to the Sunbury and Erie, but it is disastrous to the laborers.

Last winter the private charities of Philadelphia distributed relief to families representing 99,000 persons, at an expense of $40,000. In addition to this, the Guardians of the Poor distributed relief to 14,000 families, representing 34,000 children.

The New Gold Discoveries.—The great topic of interest in California (says the San Francisco Bulletin of the 5th of June) continues to be the Frazer river gold mines. Letters have been received and published in the Bulletin from the lower diggings on Frazer river as late as the 15th May. The news is still favorable to the belief that there are large deposites of the precious metal not only on Frazer river, but on all its numerous tributaries extending throughout a vast extent of country. The utmost excitement has been produced here by these discoveries. Already upwards of three thousand persons have embarked at this port for the new diggings, and some few other parties have left, it is said, to reach them overland. And this is nothing to what we shall see, should the news continue favorable. From one end of the State to the other we hear of individuals and numerous companies preparing to emigrate.

Oregon Indian Troubles.—The reported defeat of Col. Steptoe is confirmed by the Steilacoom Herald of the 28th of May. Mr. Fitzharris, who brought despatches for Fort Steilacoom on the previous day, says the engagement took place on Snake river, about sixty miles from Walla-Walla, on the 16th instant. The Indian force was composed of the Snakes, Spokans, and Puloosas. After a spirited fight on both sides Col. Steptoe was forced to retreat with the loss of fifty-three men, two howitzers, twenty-five baggage wagons, and all his animals, except sixty horses.

The Cotton Crop.—We have been informed by a gentleman who has recently traveled through the principal Cotton States between this and New Orleans, and who has seen the rising crop of our State, that it is the most promising of any. In Richland District, conventent to the "Fork," the crop is represented as unusually fine and promising.

The *Courier* of the same date, remarks that "all our advices from our own and neighboring States, give assurances of a large crop for the present season."—*Charleston Mercury of* 27th.

Early Shipment of Peaches.—Four boxes of Peaches of fine flavor and appearance, from Kalmia, S. C., and two boxes from Woodward, S. C., were received here by Saturday morning's early train, and shipped by W. H. Easterby, Commission Agent, on board steamer *Nashville*, Captain Murray, which left this port on Saturday afternoon last, for New York.—*Chas. Cour. Tuesday last.*

Ripe Peaches.—Aye, fine ripe peaches were presented us yesterday by our friend D. H. Wilcox, which grew in his grounds on the Sand Hills. They are a very nice, delicious, high flavored small peach, very superior for an early variety, and what is most remarkable about them, (at least it is remarkable to us, though it may not be to horticulturists,) is, that they were grown on a tree *planted late in the Spring of* 1857—*then a graft of one year's growth.* Of the four trees planted, three of them are bearing fruit this year."

Augusta Chronicle.

False Rumor.—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer says: "There is no truth in the rumor that 'circulars have been issued from Washington and distributed over the Union urging Mr. Crittenden as the candidate for the next Presidency,' &c; or, if such be the case, I take the responsibility of saying that it has been not only without his consent, but in defiance of his positive prohibition.

Earthquake in New England.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in New Haven on Tuesday night. The shock was also observed in Westville, North Haven and Waterbury. There have been but two shocks from earthquakes in this vicinity for a century.

Frauds on the Post Office.—Since Monday morning last over forty suspicious packages, purporting each to be "one newspaper," have been overhauled by the clerks at our post office here, and found to contain contraband matter—collar patterns, Indian moccasins, baby dresses, gloves, daguerreotypes, letters, and every concealable thing which could be wrapped up in a paper so as to avoid letter postage. The postage assessed on these parcels amounted to about fifty dollars.

St. Paul Minnesotian.

Railroad Track Displaced by the Heat of the Sun.—The train which left Buffalo yesterday afternoon for this city narrowly escaped being thrown from the track by the displacement of the rails. The train had only proceeded a couple of miles before it was stopped by a signal from some of the track men, who had found the rails bent in two places. The train came to a stand still without accident, when an examination of the track was made. It appeared that the heat of the sun had so expanded the rail that it had curved each way, it being the combination rail, fully six inches out of line. All this expansion must have taken place within two or three hours, as not more than that time had elapsed since trains had passed over this track. It appears that when the track was laid the rails had not been placed far enough apart to allow for the greatest possible expansion under the heat of summer. It took about one hour to fix a track so that the train could pass.

Rochester Advertiser.

A Porcupine Killed.—The Cumberland (Maryland) Civilian says: "Mr. George Hinkle shot on Saturday last, a few miles east of this city, a full grown porcupine. These animals are rarely to be met with in this region, and this fellow might indeed be termed a stranger."

Speaking of children, a western New York correspondent mentions a neat little speech of a "four year old." His mother was hugging and kissing him, as mothers will, and said to him, as mothers will say: "Charlie, what makes you so sweet?" Charlie thought a minute; he had been told that he was "made of the dust of the earth; a happy thought struck him, and he answered with a rosy smile: "I think, mother, God must have put a little thugar in the dust—don't you?"

MR. WINTHROP ON THE MILITIA.

On the return of the Boston Tigers from their recent visit to New York they had a public reception in Boston; an eloquent address was delivered to them by the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop. We regret that we cannot make room for the whole of this interesting speech. The following extracts embody Mr. Winthrop's views on the militia. He said:—

Mr. Commander and gentlemen: I believe I express the views of all who are associated with me in this compliment to our old corps,—I know that I express my own views, when I say that whatever else we may have lost in the lapse of years, we have not lost anything of our respect and reverence for that article of our National Constitution which recognizes "a well regulated militia as essential to the security of a Free State." (Cheers.) And that too without any reference to the possible contingencies of a foreign war. Foreign war is an event, which in a free country like our own, must in a great measure be left to take care of itself, when it comes; for no nation can be fully prepared for it without the maintenance of such a standing army as is the very bane of a Republican system. God grant that a foreign war may never again come in our day and generation! And I rejoice to be able to express my belief that such an event is still a great way off—much farther off, certainly, than some recent demonstrations might lead us to apprehend. For one, I have no fear that the flag of our country—its honor, its inviolability,—is soon to require any belligerent vindication either on land or on sea.

We have already seen sufficient indications, I think, to assure us that all our grievances in this line will be redressed without any appeal to arms. Ah, my friends, the honor of our flag is always in more danger from ourselves than from anybody else. We are able to take care of it for ourselves; and we must take care of it ourselves, on the sea and on the shore. Let us only preserve it in all its integrity and purity, untarnished and untorn, without spot or rent or wrinkle, in its old original, unsullied lustre, and all the nations of the earth will respect it, and we may repose beneath its folds with nothing to fear for its independence or its honor.

Certainly, gentlemen, the danger which the citizen-soldier is emphatically called on to guard against, is a danger which is to be found at home. It is the domestic violence, the internal disorganization, incidental to a state of republican freedom, which creates the necessity for the perpetual preparation of the volunteer militia of our land. How suddenly and how frequently, of late, have we witnessed such a necessity, in all parts of our wide spread country! But yesterday it presented itself at New Orleans. Not long before it had been manifested at Washington, at Baltimore, at Philadelphia. Just a year ago to-morrow the noble regiment whose hospitalities you have so recently shared, was summoned out from that memorable march to Bunker Hill, with the Governor of New York at its head, to unite in preserving the public peace amid the very scenes you have so lately left. I need not say, too, that we have known such occasions among ourselves. Indeed, the whole history of our commonwealth and country, from the days of Shay's rebellion to the present day, bears continuous testimony to the vital necessity of a well organized, well disciplined, patriotic militia, as a part of our republican system. (Sensation.)

Brave old John Adams, who once said of himself "I am John Yankee, and as such I shall live and die,"—and who certainly knew as well as any man what constituted the ingredients of the Yankee character—that distinguished patriot and statesman, during whose Presidential administration and in support of whose Presidential policy this very corps was originally organized, just sixty years ago, and whose blood is at this moment to be found in your ranks and his inherited name upon your rolls, made a memorable entry in his diary while he was in London, as the first ambassador from the United States of America. When asked as to the origin of the peculiar characteristics of New Englanders, he reports himself as having replied, "The meeting house, and school house, and training field, are the scenes were New England men were formed." And the remark is as true now as it was then. We must have them all, if New England men are to be formed, or if American institutions are to be sustained. There must be spiritual training and there must be moral and mental training. But there must be physical and military training also. The love and the fear of God must be inculcated in the church. Human learning and languages and sciences and arts must be disseminated through the schools.

Religion and education must go along side by side, promoting the spirit of peace and the arts of peace; and may the day be hastened when they shall have exorcised every other spirit and rendered vain and futile every other art! But until that millennial triumph shall have been accomplished, there must still be found behind them both, and around them both, the strong arm of flesh, nerved and disciplined to wield the sword and the bayonet in defence of civil order and against foreign aggression. Christian citizenship, Christian scholarship, Christian statesmanship, Christian soldiership—we must have them all; and upon this point I would give more for the character and example of the heroic Havelock, who seems just living for the world now that he has just died for his country,—than for all the abstract disquisitions which were ever composed by those who have been accustomed to denounce the profession of a soldier as inconsistent with that of a Christian. (Great cheering.) We must have them all—we need them all—for the protection of property, for the defence of our homes and hearth-stones, our churches and altars, for the execution of laws and the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. (Renewed applause.)

The Baltimore Patriot has a timely caution as to the treatment of beasts of burden in hot weather. "We beg those who are entrusted with the care and use of our draft animals, in this oppressive summer heat, to be forbearing and patient and kind towards them; to remember that they have feeling to be hurt, strength to be exhausted by overwork in the hot-sun, but no freedom to rest when they are tired, and no speech to implore consideration for their weakness or their wants."

A Finished City.—A recent American traveller, when in Venice, expressed a curiosity to know how the remakable places of that city were built, and on what foundation they stood. When told that they stood on piles, he desired to see the pile-driver. "There is a model of it in the Doge's Palace somewhere," replied the guide; "but it has not been used, for we have had no house built in Venice for three hundred years." Making due allowance for the guide's accuracy of computation, the anecdote will serve to show the stagnant dead-sea aspect of many Eastern countries, whose exploits history has emblazoned.

A boy from the old country was recently taken into a gentleman's family. One evening, after having been called up to the drawing room, he came down into the kitchen laughing heartily. "What's the matter?" asked the cook. "Why, shure," said he, "there are twelve of them up there who couldn't snuff the candle, and they had to ring for me to do it."

The whole number of persons employed in Massachusetts in the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather is estimated at about 80,000.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mt. Vesuvius.—The recent eruption of this celebrated volcano, an account of which we published a few days since, from the *London Times*, has called renewed attention to the facts and phenomena of volcanic fires.

The age of Mt. Vesuvius as a volcano is not known. From the remotest periods of time it must have been active in hurling desolation on every side, but the first recorded eruption is that which on the 24th August, A. D. 79, overwhelmed with ashes, scoria, mud and lava, the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabiæ, and other places of minor importance. Previous to this terrible catastrophe, many writers, both historians and poets, spoke of the volcanic character of Vesuvius and referred to its then present state of quiescence and fertility. Vitruvius gives a tradition existing in his day, that the mountain in some remote time emitted flames. Strabo inferred from the appearance of the rocks in the cavernous hollows of Vesuvius, that "the mountain had formerly been a volcano;" while Seneca remarked that in former times "it had given out more than its own volume of matter, and had furnished the channel, not the food, of the internal fire." Plutarch, in his life of Crassus, describes incidentally the condition of the crater while giving an account of the escape of the gladiator General Spartacus and his followers, who had hidden themselves amid the grottoes and wild vines of the concave. The flanks of the mountain were then covered with luxuriant vegetation. Virgil, in the second of the Georgics, speaks of the fertile vicinity of Vesuvius, and Martial, who lived in the second century, in glowing numbers depicts the wide contrast which existed between the peaceful scene before the first recorded eruption, and the terrible desolation which succeeded it. He says: [Epig. IV, 44.) "Behold Vesuvius so lately crowned and shaded by vineyards, whose generous products inundated our wine presses. Behold these smiling slopes, which Bacchus preferred to the hills of Nisæ. It is but yesterday that the Satyrs danced upon this mount; it was a place loved by Venus and even more dear to that goddess than Lacedæmon itself; and Hercules also rendered it illustrious by his name. But the flames have destroyed everything. All is now buried beneath a heap of ashes."

Yet destruction did not come without premonitory symptoms; only, no past experience could interpret the terrible utterance of the laboring mountain. Modern investigation has shown that there is an intimate connection between volcanic actions and earthquakes. The whole southern portion of Italy and many of the neighboring islands are volcanic. There are no less than five volcanos in and around the Bay of Naples, each one of which has been in active operation within the historic period. Ætna is 196 miles south of Naples, and Stromboli (on the Lipari Islands,) a permanent volcano, is 70 miles north of Ætna. Long observation in these localities has established the fact that earthquakes precede and accompany an eruption. Now, in the 63rd year of the Christian era, the premonitory earthquake occurred, which Strabo says threw down a great portion of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The next year, while Nero was playing the part of an actor, a second earthquake injured Naples and destroyed the very theatre where the Imperial aspirant after histrionic honors had been performing. These convulsions of nature continued more or less for 16 years, and whoever has gazed upon the uncovered cities at the base of Vesuvius will remember the many cracks and fissures in walls, pavements and columns, which were the result of these earthquakes.

At length, in the year 79, occurred that eruption whose very destructiveness has preserved to us two provincial cities of Rome's palmiest days, and has permitted us to learn more of the domestic life and architecture of the ancients than all the writings of historians and poets, or from all the speculations of ingenious archeologists and antiquarians upon the vast ruins of the eternal city. Pliny the elder perished at the time of this eruption, and the description of the awful catastrophe which resulted in his death, has been most vividly given us by his nephew Pliny the younger.

The eruption with which we are so familiar, did not cover Herculaneum, as many suppose, at first, with lava; and as for Pompeii, the lava never reached it at all. No Mosaics—no marble statues—no paintings and bronze ornaments of these cities would ever have been seen in our day, if red hot molten lava had poured over them. We would have had in their places, lime, ashes and conglomerate masses of metal and stone. Ashes blew out from the volcano—fine dust,—(which even in modern times has filled the land,) and vapors were discharged. The vapor condensed, and with the ashes and dust formed a *mud-rain* that penetrated the most intricate recesses, and completely overlaid the two cities. Afterwards the lava rolled upon the ashes and scoria which already shielded Herculaneum, and in the course of centuries of eruption, the superincumbent mass reached in some places 100 feet in thickness.

Vesuvius was dormant for 124 years, when, in the reign of Septimus Severus, the second eruption took place. From that time until 1306, Vesuvius was nine times in active operation. After the 9th eruption, succeeding throes of nature were so violent and continued, that more than 40,000 people perished beneath the ruins of their houses. The destructiveness of this eruption has no parallel in the history of Mount Vesuvius, and the only approach to it is the recent calamity in the Kingdom of Naples, by the earthquake which preceded the eruption of June, 1858. It is estimated in the very interesting account (published in *Harper's Weekly*, June 19,) of the benevolent operations of an English gentleman on the scene of the devastations, that no less than 20,000 inhabitants of the Provinces of Salerno and Basilicata were slain by this casualty.

The greatest destruction of human life by *lava* took place in 1631, from the volcano after a repose of 131 years, in which time the side of the crater was overgrown with brush-wood and trees, while the bottom was a plain where cattle fed and wild boars were hunted. One stream of lava from this eruption destroyed two thirds of Torre del Greco; another completely annihilated Resina, which had been built over buried Herculaneum; and another lava ruin, after destroying a portion of Portici and the whole of Granarello, flowed into the sea and formed the bed upon which the Royal Palace and La Favorita were subsequently built. 18,000 persons are said to have perished in this catastrophe. The ashes were carried by the wind to the shores of the Adriatic, the Greek Islands, and to Constantinople.

The most distinguished performance of Mount Vesuvius occurred in 1793 and '94, when the lava was discharged with such abundance and fluidity as to roll like a vast river into the Mediterranean. After various phases, in the month of June, '94, a crater or fissure opened in the mountain side at about half its height, and from this the lava poured down in such a volume as to form a torrent, whose collective force may be stated at 1,204 feet in width and varying from 12 to 40 feet in thickness. This mass plunged into the sea and pushed itself 380 feet into the deep waters before it received any apparent check. Lava usually rolls as slowly as thick honey down a gently inclined plain; but in 1794, it was so unusually fluid that only six hours elapsed from the time that it left the fissure until it entered the sea—a distance of four miles.

From '79 to 1858 there have been no less than 55 eruptions, and sixteen of these have occurred in the present century, though one of our cotemporaries, (*the Boston Journal*) without any authority, states the number of eruptions since 1800, as being at the farthest, six. The same journal says that when Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed, more than "200,000 human beings were buried under the burning lava and cinders." This is sheer nonsense, for no eruption of Mount Vesuvius has been described with greater minuteness than Pliny the younger has described that of 79. The lava was preceded by the shower of ashes. The darkness was such that for three days the sun's rays were not seen. During all this time the inhabitants were escaping from the vicinity of the mountain. Pompeii did not contain more than 25,000 inhabitants, and Herculaneum was not double its size. In the parts of Herculaneum thoroughly excavated, only two skeletons have been found. From Pompeii, not being threatened with immediate danger, the people did not flee with the same rapidity, and of the few skeletons found, there is evidence that they are those of individuals who were prisoners, sentinels, less than a score of women, and persons impelled by avarice to stay to the last moment, when, doubtless, the mephitic gases soon put an end to their lives.

There are cities situated as near the crater as Herculaneum and Pompeii were, but we hope it may never be recorded of them "they were, but are not."

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., July 3, 1858:

John F. Ausley.
Moses Bennet & Co, Miss Martha J Beasly, Mrs An Baker, Asa Biggs, Mabel Bingham, G W Ballard, Brum Boykin & Co, G M Barber.
Wm Capps, Lorenzo Caveniss, Isaiah Clifton, Coroner of C County.
Mary J. Dollar, J C Dollar, Sam Delaney.
D M Foyles.
Jno W Heathcock, Janet Homes.
J R Jones, Mary M Jones.
Geo W Kindred.
Wm Maxwell, H Mayho, Jno Martin, A E Massmam, R Monroe, M D. W J McMillan, D G McLeod, P McQueen, Miss M A McDuffie, A McBeain, Wm McFarland.
F J Ogden.
J J Palmer & Son, B Page, Jr.
Jno Ray, Thos Rhodes, Wm Rasbury.
A J Smith, J W Sikes, Wm Southworth.
Rich'd Tricker.
G F Williams.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE, June 28, 1858.

THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of 4 per cent on the Capital Stock in the Bank, payable on Monday the 5th July.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

25-2t

TAXES! TAXES!!

I WILL be at the Office under the Mutual Insurance Office from 9 A. M. to 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of taking the Tax List for this District, commencing next Monday, July 5, and ending with the 31st of July.

JERRY H. ROBERTS.

June 30, 1858. 24-2w

AUCTION!

THIRD week's sale of Cook & Johnson's Stock will be on Tuesday the 6th, Wednesday 7th, and Thursday 8th inst., at which times will be offered many heavy goods, consisting of

Blacksmith's Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, Crockery and Glass-ware,

Together with a general assortment of SMALL GOODS. On Tuesday next, in front of Store:—
One Barouche; one Dray; one Two-horse Wagon.

JNO. H. COOK, Aucr'r.

July 1. 24-

TO RENT,

FOR the balance of the year, a DWELLING HOUSE situated on Old Street, the late residence of Mrs Beze Perry, dec'd.

WM. WARDEN, Ex'r.

June 30 24tf

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-3y

MUSIC.

SONGS, Polkas &c. for the Piano; Violin Instructors &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1, 1858. 24-

The Life of General Havelock, by Rev. Wm Brock; Ursula, by Miss Sewell; The City of the Great King, by Dr. Barclay. Also, further supplies of Dr. Kane's Explorations; Waverly Novels, Hugh Miller's Works, School Books &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1, 1858. 24-

NEGROES WANTED.

I AM prepared to buy any number of likely YOUNG NEGROES. Persons having such property to sell would do well to give me a call.

T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1858. 24-

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission Merchant,

NO. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

☞ *Usual advances on Consignments.* ☜

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18 6mi

1858.

SPRING SUPPLY.

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, London Porter, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glues, &c., &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality.

Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranted.

JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.

April 10. 1-tf

Drugs, Chemicals, &c.

100 OZ. SULPH. QUININE;
Cod Liver Oil Jelly,—Valeniate;
Ammonia, Sulphate Cinchona;
Sulphate Quinidia, Podophyllin;
Leptandria, Beeberina;
Iodide Potas Extract Bark;
Syrup of the Phosphates, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of TRUSSES. Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 17. 20-tf

Hector McNeill announces himself a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 3, 1858. 8-te

FRANK N. ROBERTS announces himself a Candidate for Sheriff of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 17. 12te

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS.

ON hand a good assortment of these celebrated LAMPS. For brilliancy and economy they are not surpassed by any other light.

FLUID LAMPS altered to burn KEROSENE.

A supply of the *Pure Kerosene Oil* always on hand.

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 17. 20-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 5, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

The Celebration of the 82d Anniversary of American Independence drew together a more than usually large crowd in this place on Saturday last. Curiosity to see a rail road and a locomotive added to the other motives for coming to town, and we learn that people were here even from adjoining counties to gratify that curiosity. Hot as the day was, men, women and children, white and black, could be seen going at full speed whenever the whistle or bell indicated the approach of the locomotive.

The military and civic honors to the great day were of the usual appropriate kind. The Independent Company, Major Draughon, the Lafayette, Capt. Cook, and the Cadets, Capt. Waddill, formed the nucleus of a Procession which marched to the large "Farmer's Hall," where after prayer by Rev. Mr. Huske, the Declaration was read in an admirable manner by Wm. K. Blake, Esq, and an appropriate and eloquent Oration pronounced by Thos. C. Fuller, Esq.

Salutes were fired by the Town authorities, by the Military Companies, and by the U. S. Arsenal. The only accident which occurred during the day was the destruction of the beautiful Flag of the Lafayette Company, by the premature discharge of a musket in firing the salute. The Ladies will no doubt see to it that that elegant Corps is not long without another.

NOT SO BAD.—We were all complaining bitterly of the heat last week, when the thermometer in our office never rose above 91°. If that was almost insupportable, how did we all exist in former years, when the mercury showed, in the same spot, 95 to 98°? On the casement of the door by the side of our thermometer, there are various memoranda of days remarkable for heat, cold, &c, from which we find that as early in the season as April 1855, the thermometer stood in that place at from 90 to 92°. On the 23d of June 1853 and on the 30th of the same month it reached 95°. And on Saturday the 26th July 1851, it stood at 98°, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Courage, then! we have not reached the utmost verge of human endurance by a great deal. Our people are not dying of sun-stroke as in the Northern cities.

It is a curious fact that the weather is much hotter in the Northern cities than here. In the shade, in what are regarded as cool places, the thermometer ranged from 99 to 102°. We have no doubt, from the many lists published in the papers from day to day, that several hundreds of deaths from sun-stroke occurred last week. We have not heard of one such case south of Washington city. Most of the persons thus afflicted were addicted to the use of spirits.

The Iredell Express misconceives our "chief objection" to the course of Mr. McRae, which has induced us to assume a position of neutrality in the present canvass. Our views have been so fully and so plainly stated that it is unnecessary to repeat. The Express will find its error by referring to the Observer of June 21.

CANDIDATES.—We are authorised to announce M. C. McNair, Esq, as a candidate for the Senate in the Counties of Robeson and Richmond.

A VEGETABLE CURIOSITY.—Col. Wm. Alderman, of this county, has politely left at this office a rare and beautiful specimen of corn from his plantation. It consists of thirty-nine distinct ears of corn on one stalk. They are small, in a cluster, at the head of the stalk, where the tassel usually appears, and are surrounded by a rich silk, nearly 2 feet long, there being probably six times as much of this silk as is common on a stalk.

NEW FLOUR.—Our friend Harris Tysor, Esq., of Fair Haven, Moore county, has sent us a bag of Flour ground at his mill from new wheat, in time, as he says, for a 4th of July loaf.

PEACHES.—We have been luxuriating on ripe Peaches for some days past, the last having been received from Mr. A. J. Woodward, Hay Mount.

THE CROPS.—*Rutherford County.*—The Enquirer of the 29th ult. says:

Partly from observation and partly from very respectable informants we regret to have to say that the oat crop in our County will be very short, so much so that some farmers think that there will be scarcely enough good oats made for seed

The wheat crop is turning out badly; it is not probable that half an average crop of good wheat will be made.

We hope the corn crop may do better, but if any disaster should hereafter happen, the quantity made cannot be an average crop, for the reason that from present appearances it cannot exceed that amount.

Wilson County.—The Wilson Ledger says:

We learn that the harvesting is going on among our farming friends with energy. The wheat, notwithstanding the rust, is much better than was expected. Corn, cotton, &c., are growing rapidly now that summer has really come, and our farmers never had a better prospect before them.

SOUTH CAROLINA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—We have received a copy of the annual catalogue of this Institution. There are reported as in attendance during the session of 1857–58, 216 students. Of these 19 are from North Carolina.

A GOOD REASON.—The New York literary correspondent of the Boston Traveller says that some one recently asked Mrs. Veile, the authoress of "Following the Drum," why she wrote the book? "To buy new ball dresses," was the reply.

THE UTAH TROUBLES.—These do not seem to have been satisfactorily settled as yet. The Government paper of Saturday last publishes the following items of official intelligence:—

Utah Advices.—Despatches to the government from the peace commissioners sent to Utah have been received, stating that they had arrived at Camp Scott, and were about to set immediately out for Salt Lake city.

From the tenor of these despatches, it seems to be considered that it would be highly imprudent to diminish our military force in Utah to any material extent. The hegira of the Mormons is understood in the camp to be for the twofold object of removing the female portion of the community, and those who are restive under the despotism of the Mormon rulers, from the threatened contact with the army. The hegira proceeds upon the idea that the orders of the army authorize only a march to Salt Lake City, and do not extend to authorizing a pursuit of the retiring people beyond the present theatre of settlements.

The opinion prevailing in the army seems to be that a mistake has been made in allowing the Mormons time to gather their crops, as it puts them in condition, if they choose, to make a more protracted resistance, or to stand out much longer from a formal submission to terms, than they otherwise would be able to do.

It is understood that thorough preparations have been made to destroy Salt Lake city on the approach of the army, if it be thought advisable for the purposes of the Mormons. Opinions differ as to the destination of the Mormons—some thinking it to be Sonora, others a fine district of country entirely surrounded by desert, and difficult of approach for attack, to the southward of Salt Lake city.

MEXICO.—Some of the sensation papers have been predicting a war with Mexico as likely to grow out of the decree imposing a tax or forced loan on all foreigners, which induced the U. S. Minister to demand his passports. Late advices have dispelled this apprehension, stating that the President who imposed the tax and ordered the seizure is himself no longer in power, and the probability is that Juarez, the successful chieftain, will annul the offensive edict, and order reparation as far as he may have the means of making it.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The admission of Minnesota increases the Presidential electoral vote to 300; and as Kansas and Oregon will probably be admitted before the next Presidential election, the electoral vote will be 306, requiring 154 to make a choice.

Of the 306 votes, 186 will be from free States, and 120 from slave States.

In the democratic National Convention, (which is to meet at Charleston, S. C.) it will require 204 votes, under the two-thirds rule, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

RELICS OF STATESMEN.—The chairs, desks, &c, in the old Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington city, were sold at auction a few days ago, being no longer needed since the occupation of the new Hall. The chairs brought an average of $3, and the whole sales amounted to between 2 and $3000. The desk and chair occupied by Hon. John Quincy Adams brought $50. The bidding for this furniture was quite animated, and it was remarked by the by-standers, that in Massachusetts it would command $500. The desks occupied by Col. Benton and Mr. McDuffie, of S. C, brought $6 25 apiece; the desk occupied by Col. Brooks run up to $9, and that used by Governor Wise, sold for $7. Joshua R. Giddings's chair and desk sold for only $2 25.

MAKING A GOOD THING OF IT.—Some five or six weeks ago we copied the following paragraphs from the report of the Senate's proceedings:—

"A communication from the Secretary of War was received relative to the proposed purchase of a site for the erection of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

"Mr. Fessenden objected to the price demanded, $200,000, and said he thought the necessity was not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

"Mr. Gwin said the site was indispensable for protection, and hence they should not hesitate about the price.

"Mr. Broderick declared that the whole ranche was not worth $7,000. The subject was then referred to the Military Committee."

Gwin and Broderick were both Senators from California, and knew all about the location and its value. Recalling their antecedents—(Gwin ran away from Mississippi with government money, and Broderick was a New York rowdy of the class which which "runs with the masheen,")—the conclusion was irresistible that Gwin or some friend of his was interested in the ranche, and Broderick and his friends probably interested in some other ranche.

Sure enough, the last mails from California bring the San Francisco Herald of June 5 with the following paragraph:—

"By the last steamer we received the rumor that it was proposed to sell to the Government a piece of land at Point Bonita for the erection of a fort for the sum of $200,000. It is a matter of doubt as to whether the whole county of Marin, in which Point Bonita is located, would bring that much in the market to-day. A ranche embracing some four or five leagues of land lying along the Bay of San Francisco was sold a short time ago for $10,000 or $15,000. Point Bonita is a very proper place to erect a fortification, but we presume that enough of land for that purpose could at any time be purchased for at the utmost $1,000. It is to be hoped that our Senators and Representatives in Congress will prevent the consummation of this bargain. They are acquainted with the value of property in that neighborhood."

We believe the purchase was not ordered at the late session of Congress; probably because the supply of swindles on hand, Fort Snelling, Willett's Point, &c., was ample.

ANOTHER CRISIS.—"Your country seems to be in a crisis, just now," said Miss Martineau to Mr. Van Buren. "My country is always in a crisis," was Mr. Van Buren's reply. And so it is. We have just passed through the Kansas crisis, and are getting clear of several other crises, when "the signs of the times indicate," according to the Charleston Mercury, "that we are drifting to a critical, and it may be the turning point, in our history." The period is "fast approaching when the people of the South will have the decision forced upon them, either to live in the Union as inferiors, or to maintain their independence out of it."

NORMAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

It was our good fortune to be present, last week, says the N. C. Christian Advocate, at the most important and gratifying Commencement that has yet been held at Normal College.

On Sunday the 10th ult. the anniversary sermon before the Fletcher Society, was preached by Rev. J. W. Tucker, of the N. C. Conference.

On Monday night there was very satisfactory declamation by the Freshman class; Tuesday night declamation by the Sophomore class—all good, and some surpassingly excellent. And then Rev. W. E. Peil, by request, made an extemporaneous address, one of the most appropriate we ever heard made to a body of young men.

On Wednesday morning the Literary Address before the societies was delivered by the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D. The reputation of Dr. Deems, as an orator, was fully sustained; and in eloquence of profound thought, clothed in most fitting words, this address surpassed all other efforts we have heard from the gifted speaker.

The Annual Sermon before the Alumni, was delivered by Rev. J. E. Evans, of Georgia Conference. It was the gospel, "in the power and the demonstration of the spirit," bringing the hearers, with all trophies of learning, to the foot of the cross, and making its precious truths seem inexpressibly nearer and dearer, to all who had experienced their power.

On Thursday the exercises of commencement day took place, in the presence of a large and appreciative auditory, assembled from various parts of this and other States.

Orations were delivered by the following young gentlemen, who received the degree of A. B:—

James Ward Ballance, Hyde County; E A Armfield, Union County; W. W. Withers, Stokes County; S. J. Andrews, Liberty County, Ga, Neill McRainey Ray, Robeson County; R. H. Skeen, Randolph County; J. M. C. Jones, Person County; J. T. Leach, Johnston County; B B Culbreth, Cumberland; A. Q Moody, Savannah, Ga; A. P. Leach, Salisbury; T. M. Anderson, Halifax, Va.; C. C. Andrews, Liberty Co. Ga.

The President reported a prosperous year. The patronage offered had been larger than ever before, beyond the boarding facilities now available. Th tuition had met all the expenses, and the College was out of debt, except the loan from the State, &c., &c.

SUPREME COURT.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court:

By PEARSON J. In Pool v. Everton, from Pasquotank, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Davis v. Ramsay, from Pasquotank, order reversed, proceedings dismissed. Also, in Wooster & Co. v. Blossom, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in State v. George, (a slave,) from Chowan, directing a *venire de novo* Also, in Airs v. Billops, in equity, from Washington, dismissing the bill. Also, directing the cause of Eason v. Sawyer, in equity from Perquimons, to be stricken from the docket as improperly transferred to this Court.

By BATTLE, J. In State v. Whit, (a slave,) from Chowan, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Hendrickson v. Anderson, from Hertford, directing a *venire de novo*. Also, in Kennedy v. Hearne, from Stanly affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v. Dunn, in equity, from Montgomery, affirming the decree. Also, in Gaylord, in equity from Washington, affirming the order. Also, in Riddick v. Overton, from Hertford, *venire de novo* awarded.

Ral. Standard.

Wilmington Exports.—We publish to-day our statement of exports from this port for the second quarter of 1858, as compared with the second quarter of 1857. It will be seen that there is an increase of some two thousand barrels Spirits; a slight falling off in other branches of Naval Stores, also in Lumber and Staves, with a decided increase in Cotton and Rice. The aggregate value of the exports for the corresponding quarter of the two years, exhibits little change, although the balance is somewhat in favour of 1858, owing to the increase in Rice and Cotton, which had not come forward as early as usual, and therefore go to swell the figures for the quarter just closed.—*Wil. Journal.*

Anthracite Coal.—Mr. Isaac Farmer, near this place, presented us a few days since with a specimen of this coal found by the hands on his plantation, weighing several pounds. Dr. Hughart, practical Chemist of our town, partially tested a block of it and pronounced it a superior article of anthracite. The piece exhibited was picked up from the surface at the foot of a mound or hill, and indicates that the coal is imbedded to a considerable extent.—*Wilson Ledger.*

Reformers Run Mad.—Nothing so much retards genuine progress and reform as the excesses of pretenders in that direction, and of latitudinarians generally; and the cause of true reform is likely to be brought into contempt and to suffer largely from the excesses of the so-called reform convention now being held at Rutland, in Vermont, the loathsome, debasing sentiments uttered at which are spread before the community, by columns and pages, by some of our contemporaries of the press. A series of resolutions were proposed by the committee on business, the substance of which will sufficiently explain the kind of reform (?) and progress the conventionists advocate. The following is a synopsis:

Individual authority is absolute, and to control individual opinion or practice by law is a flagrant wrong.

Slavery is wrong, and "any creed or any Bible, any Christ or any God, that by silence or otherwise authorizes" human slavery, deserves mankind's scorn and contempt.

Exclusive conjugal love is the only true and natural marriage.

The Bible is of no authority as a standard of right and wrong, and should never be quoted as such.

All international tariffs should be immediately and for ever abolished, and direct taxation should be substituted.

Every individual has an inalienable right to as much land as he deems convenient, and no man has a right to any more. *Therefore*, all laws sustaining private property in land are unjust.

All efforts to enforce an observance of the Christain Sabbath are flagrant violations of individual rights.

The moral law is the natural growth of a healthy condition of social life.

The time and devotion spent on religious services are not virtuous actions.

Woman should be politically equal with man.

It is sufficient to add that the sentiments of the speakers went even beyond these, and "free love"—"the right of woman to love where she will, when she will and whom she will"—was openly advocated even by women themselves. It was indeed the popular topic with the convention.

N. Y. Courier.

An itinerant phrenologist stopped at a rustic farm-house. "Sir, I am a phrenologist. Would you like me to examine the heads of your children? I will do it cheap." Said the farmer: "I rather guess they don't need it. The old woman combs them with a fine tooth comb once a week."

A Woman of Nerve.—Mrs. Caroline C. Stranburg, of this city, says the Bloomington, Ill., Pantagraph, was a passenger on the Pennsylvania, which was burned in the Mississippi, on the 12th inst. Mrs. S. left her berth just before the explosion took place; and when she heard the report, which shook every piece of timber in the boat, she caught hold of her little child, only two months old, and rushed into the ladies cabin, at the very moment that a large piece of machinery came crashing through the floor. She ran to the captain's room and told him that the boat was on fire, but he said she was mistaken, and advised her to be calm. She said she was *not* mistaken, and her manner was so earnest that the captain, thinking she *might* be correct, went down to the boiler deck. He returned in a short time, and remarked to Mrs. S: "There is no danger now—the fire has been subdued." Mrs. S. however would not be convinced; she insisted that the boat was in flames, and told the captain to make preparations for saving the passengers. As she finished speaking, the flames broke through the cabin door, and in less than a minute the cabin was filled with smoke. She saw that the time for action had arrived, and she knew that her life and that of her child depended upon her own exertions; so she went down the private stair case, and was fortunate enough to reach the boiler deck in safety. Knowing that she would perish by fire if she stayed on the boat, she determined to leave it and run the risk of meeting her death by another method. She accordingly seized a board about seven feet long and eight or ten inches wide and grasping her child with one arm and the board with the other, plunged into the river.

The current, owing to the high stage of water, was very rapid, and Mrs S. had as much as she could do to keep herself and child above the surface; but she proved equal to the dangerous situation in which she was placed, and her perilous journey down the river would not have been attended with half the danger that it was, if her unselfish heart had not prompted her to save a man who was unable to save himself. A short time after leaving the boat, she saw a man struggling in the water, and she knew from his movements that he was too much exhausted to save himself from going to the bottom; so she generously and nobly jeopardized her life to save his; she grasped him by the arm, at the risk of being pulled from her frail support, and assisted him in getting upon a little piece of plank that was hardly sufficient to keep herself and child above the surface of the Father of Waters. After floating for an hour and a half, the three were rescued by some men, who, having heard the explosion, launched a small boat and started up stream to render assistance to the unfortunate sufferers.

Large Arrival of Vegetables.—The fine bay steamer Louisiana arrived at Baltimore, Wednesday, having on board 1500 barrels of assorted vegetables from Norfolk, Va., including 250 boxes of tomatoes.

A lad, aged about fifteen years, was shot while robbing a watermelon garden near Savannah, on Friday night last. He was found lying dead in the garden on Saturday morning.

To Prevent Sun-stroke.—A few green leaves worn inside of the crown of the hat, it is said, or a wet handkerchief, will secure one against all danger from sun-stroke.

MARRIED,

In Robeson co., on the 1st inst, by Rev. N. McDonald, Mr. DUNCAN McKINNON, of this county, to Miss MARY, daughter of Neill McGeachy.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening, 4th inst., Mrs ANN R. ROSE, consort of Beverly Rose, aged 57 years. "Peacefully she sank to her rest."

The Funeral will take place this afternoon at 5 o'clock from her late residence.

In Fayetteville, on Thursday last, the 1st inst., FRANK, youngest child of Philemon Taylor, Esq., aged one year and four months.

"Of such is the kingdom of heaven."—COM.

At Havana, of Yellow Fever, on the 21st ult., ROBERT BELDEN, son of L. S. Belden, dec'd, of Fayetteville, N. C.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., T. F. ROBESON, Esq; aged 42 years 3 months and 5 days.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 5.

BACON—	11	a 12½	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX—	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20	a 00	LARD—	12	a 13
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD—	8	8½
Sperm	60	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	29	a 30
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans,	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS—	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good,	11½	a 00	Tanner's	0 70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½	a 11	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack,	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny,	17	a 20	Alum	0 60	a 0 00
Dundee,	17	a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½	a 0	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25	a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	90 0	a 1 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	0 70	a 0 80
Family,	6 00	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a	0 40
Super.	5 80	a 5 90	Northern do.	35 a	0 00
Fine,	5 75	a 0 00	SUGARS—		
Scratched,	5 50	a 0 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn,	90 a	0 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat,	0 00	a 0 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye,	1 00	a 0 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats,	0 40	a 0 45	TALLOW—	10	a 00
Peas,	0 85	a 0 90	WOOL—	16	a 17
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	4	a 00	Yellow dip,	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin,	3 00	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½	a 0	Hard,	90	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits,	35	a 36

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Prime article of N C hams would bring probably 15 cents. They are much wanted. Market well supplied with other qualities.

Cotton—No change to notice.

Flour—New is coming in, and sales at quotations.

Corn—Wanted at above price.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 3, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 50, Yellow 2 80, Hard 1 40. Spirits 38. No sales reported in Rosin or Tar. Cotton, sales of 65 bales at 11.

At New York, Southern Flour heavy at 4 55 to 4 75 for mixed to good; 4 80 to 5 75 for fancy Cotton, sales trifling and quotations nominal—middling uplands 12¼. Spirits 44, for shipping lots; merchantable order 43.

At Cheraw, sales of 96 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last, at 9 to 11¼.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. July 3.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Miss M A Potter, J W Lett, G W Williams & Co, C E Leete, H L Myrover & Co, D & W McLaurin, G McNeill, J Martine, A W Steel, D McNatt, J McNatt, S J Hinsdale, Tyson & Kelly, J R McDuffie, A A McKethan, J D Williams, W Draughon, E J Hale & Son, A M Campbell.

Lutterloh's Line. July 3d—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for John Shaw, Jas Kyle, H & E J Lilly, A W Steel, Page & Thornton, W C Troy, G W Williams & Co, J L Bryan, Western Rail Road.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

July 1—Schr Lavinia fm Jacksonville, Tex. Schr Iona Way fm Charleston, Schr Douglas fm Stratford.

CHARLESTON, July 2.

Fire in Charleston.—A fire occurred here last night, consuming a brick store owned by Hayne & Yates. Eighteen hundred bales of hay and several hundred hogsheads of molasses and sugar were destroyed. No insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Auction!

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a Stock of

Summer Clothing, for gentlemen's wear,

PANAMA HATS, some very fine.

LEGHORN ditto.

Coarse BOOTS.

Variety of HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS.

Goods exhibited during this day. Sale without reserve. JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 5.

NEW DRY GOODS.

W. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale:—

Extension Skirts; Checker'd Dusters;
Head Dresses; Robes A'Quille;
Crape De Espainge; Black Barege;
White Barege; White Italian Crape;
Black English Crape; Bonnet Ribbons;
White Silk Fringe; White Lisle Fringe;
White Marseilles; Lisle Tassels;
Paper Cambric; Elastic bl'k Belts, jet fasten'g;
Fancy Belts, pearl fastening;
Enameled Leather Belts, new style;
Whalebone; Rattan; and Skirt Cotton Cord;
Agate and other Buttons.

Fayetteville, July 5, 1858. 25*3w

PLEASE CALL & SETTLE.

MY Notes and Accounts are all due and I hope my customers will call and settle them, as we need the money.

J. C. POE.

July 5, 1858. 25-1m

Town papers copy 1m.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

PERSONS indebted to us will be furnished with their accounts during the present month, (except those already dunned;) and we earnestly request a settlement. Every man who means to pay at all, should pay at least once a year.

Persons having accounts against us will oblige us by handing them in for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 5, 1858.

NEW FEMALE SEMINARY.

IN the salubrious climate of Western North Carolina, surrounded by the most magnificent and picturesque mountain scenery, abounding with water of the purest and most refreshing quality.

T. L. TROY and wife propose to open a FEMALE SEMINARY at Rocky Springs, near York Collegiate Institute, in Alexander County, on the 12th of July next. The place is thought to be eminently adapted for such an institution, being in a retired place, yet in the heart of a dense population of honest, industrious and intelligent people, who take a lively interest in the promotion of Education.

The location is 18 miles West of Statesville, 18 miles East of Wilkesborough, and 5 miles North of Taylorsville. Mr. Troy has had 8 or 10 years experience in teaching. His wife is a graduate of Greensborough Female College, and has had some experience in teaching.

No pains will be spared in the instruction and moral training of scholars placed in their care, and the kindest attention paid to their wants and necessities.

Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal at $6 per month, without any extra charges.

Tuition in English Branches from $6 to $15 per Session; Music, on Piano or Guitar, $20; Painting, in Water Colors, $8; Worsted Embroidery $6; Wax Fruit and Flowers $6 each; French $8. Other Ornamentals at reasonable prices.

Pupils admitted at any time, and charged to the close of the Session.

For further information address the Principal, York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, N. C.

June 30, 1858. 25*tf

N. C. C. Advocate copy till forbid; Charlotte Democrat one month, and send acc't with paper containing advertisement to above address.

TRUST SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed, for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, A M., a large stock of FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, and various other articles, all of which are good and in good order. Also, one good COOKING STOVE; one set of COOPERING TOOLS, in good order; also, one good single BAROUCHE and Harness. Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. C. TROY, Trustee.

July 5. 25-

KEEP UP STEAM.

WHAT TIME O' DAY IS IT?

JUST time to go down to Reuben's and take a drink before the cars leave. Why, I thought Reuben's was closed. Well it has been for a short time owing to some aspirant for office having a little brief authority who exerted himself to injure every one who would not fall in with his whims and go it blind. Make haste, I see the Engine has got up steam, we had better put on a little in haste or we will be left. Well, well, here is your health; thank you. Well, here is to old Fayetteville and the Western Rail Road. Good.

I am very glad the Magnolia Saloon is opened again. The fact is, ever since it has been closed, I could not find a place where I could enjoy a drink like I could there; I tell you my friend, the Magnolia Saloon is like the beautiful tree which it derived its name from. Although Frost and Winter may chill and strip it of its loveliness for a short season, yet, it will put forth and flourish and refresh the traveller on his weary journey.

The Subscriber takes this method of thanking the public for their unprecedented liberality, and asks for a continuance, and would inform them that he has aroused and shaken off the dew drops that glittered on his garments and is prepared to furnish any who may call (for the money) with cool, refreshing, stimulating ingredients. He will keep constantly on hand, the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Wines, Cordials, &c, &c., which he will sell either by wholesale or retail. Also, Segars, Pickles, Sardines, Crackers and a superior article of Spiced Oysters. He would call particular attention to one fact, and to a rule which will be strictly adhered to—he will not keep open or furnish any thing from his bar on the Sabbath day.

R. JONES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by Note or Account are requested to come forward at once and make payment of the same or they will find them in the hands of an officer.

R. JONES.

July 3, 1858. 25*4t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President and Directors of the C. F. Navigation Company, for a Certificate of 15 Shares of Stock, standing on the books of said Company in the name of Jas. Mebane. The Certificate for said Stock has been lost.

GILES MEBANE, Ex'r.

July 2. 25-4t*

LOST.

A CERTIFICATE of two shares of Stock in the Cape Fear Navigation Company, issued by said Company to Apphia Taylor, has been lost. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Certificate, as application will be made for a new certificate by

ALLEN YOUNG, Adm'r
of WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

July 1, 1858. 25-4w*

STRAY.

TAKEN up on the 17th inst, by James Tucker, in Montgomery County, N. C., at the residence of his mother, on McLean's Creek, within 2½ miles of the Russell Gold Mine, a DARK BROWN MULE, about all round, with slight marks of gear, mane and tail trimmed, of medium size, of the female kind, supposed to be 15 years old; valued at $100.

S. HALPUM, Ranger.

June 26. 25-3t$1

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES IN THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the second *Monday* in November, upon the following branches:

Anatomy,	J. E HOLBROOK, M. D.
Surgery,	J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.
Theory & Practice of Medicine,	P. C. GAILLARD, M. D.
Physiology,	JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D.
Materia Medica,	HENRY R. FROST, M. D.
Obstetrics,	THOS. G. PRIOLEAU, M. D.
Chemistry,	C. U. SHEPARD, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy,	FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

CLINICAL LECTURES are delivered twice a week at the Marine Hospital and the Roper Hospital, by the Physician and Surgeon of those Institutions.

The Anatomical Rooms will be opened in October, and dissections conducted daily by the Demonstrator.

In the Anatomical Museum valuable additions have been made in models of a very large size, illustrative of the more minute and delicate structures of the human body.

A valuable and interesting collection in wax of the various parts of the system, in a healthy and diseased state, has also been added.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

June 17. 25-*6w

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified at May Term 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Robeson as Administrator on the estate of Edmund McQueen, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those holding claims against the estate to present them within the time required by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

SUSAN A. McQUEEN,
JAMES D. McQUEEN.

Lumberton, N. C., June 14, 1858 4 25-3t*

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Fayetteville, in February 1857, my Negro Man ADAM. He is about 20 years old, say 5 feet 6 inches high, and of light complexion. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in N. C., and a reward of $50 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any one, who may be harboring said Slave. He is supposed to be lurking about A. McLean's, Esq., in Harnett Co, or about Smith's Ferry, in Cumberland.

WM. S. MALLETT.

Texas, July 1, 1858. 25*4t

GLUE.

10 BARRELS of GLUE, of superior quality, for D.stillers. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

June 17. 20-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Polly Pitman vs. Willis Pitman, Allen Pitman, Thomas Martin and wife Emily J., and others, Heirs at Law of Silas Pitman.

Petition for Dower, in Vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that Allen Pitman, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, publication is made according to the statute in such cases made and provided, for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident defendant, Allen Pitman, to appear before the Justices of the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, this 15th day of June, A. D 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Henry F. Pitman, Guardian of the minor heirs of William H. Ashley, vs. William Price.

Attachment Levied on the Legal and Equitable Interest of William Price in and to a Tract of Land lying in the County of Robeson, on both sides of Aaron Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Joseph Thompson, John S. Rowland, David McKellar and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, William Price, so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

William H Willis vs C. W. Crawford.

Original Attachment Levied on Houses and Lot at Robeson Institute.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Houses and Lot levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday in May, A. D 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Amos Butler vs. Obadiah Butler.

Original Attachment,—Henry F. Pitman summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Obadiah Butler, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him by default.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 24th day of May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

John Taylor vs. C. W. Crawford.

Attachment Levied on a Tract or Parcel of Land at or near Robeson Institute, adjoining the lands of Arch'd S. McMillan, William Davis and others, it being the same upon which Dr. Duncan Smith now resides, containing one acre, more or less.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, C. W. Crawford, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to show cause why the said Land levied on in this case, should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1858.

25*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Public Documents.—We find in the Mississippian of the 8th inst., the following table of public documents and speeches franked by Senators during the first five months of the session just expired:

	FREE STATES.		
Hamlin, Me.,	11 700	Bigler, Penn.,	16,500
Fessenden, "	11,500	Wade, Ohio	1,600
Hale, N. H.,	3,000	Pugh, "	25,000
Clarke, "	2 800	Fitch, Indiana,	10,600
Foote, Vt.,	3,000	Bright, "	100 000
Collamer, Vt.,	2,450	Trumbull, Ill.,	27,640
Wilson, Mass.,	10,100	Douglas, "	198,600
Sumner "	900	Chandler, Mich.,	30,600
Simmons, R. I.,	3,000	Stuart, "	23 350
Allen, "	300	Harlan, Iowa,	9,360
Foster, Conn.,	5 650	Jones, "	880
Dixon, "	6,200	Durkee, Wis.,	5,600
Seward, N. Y.,	68.750	Doolittle, "	8,500
King, "	17,500	Broderick, Cal.,	16.350
Thompson, N. J.,	9,000	Gwin, "	8,500
Wright, "	6,850		
Cameron, Penn.,	8 600	Total,	681,780
	SLAVE STATES.		
Bayard, Del.,	1,750	Fitzpatrick, Ala.,	950
Pearce, Md.,	600	Brown, Miss.,	10,360
Kennedy, "	6,100	Davis "	2 650
Mason, Va.,	2,700	Benjamin, La.,	8 850
Hunter, "	2,900	Slidell, "	3.350
Reid, N. C.,	200	Johnson, Ark.,	9,050
Biggs, "	100	Sebastian, "	14,000
Hammond, S. C.,	6,700	Green, Mo.,	13.600
Evans, "	700	Polk, "	12.500
Iverson, Ga.,	2,200	Crittenden, Ky.,	8,050
Toombs, "	2 200	Bell, Tenn.,	4,050
Mallory, Fla.,	9 400	Houston, Tex.,	300
Yulee, "	1,850		
Clay, Ala.,	8,750	Total,	129,850

Members of Congress are in the habit of daily violating their franking privilege. The laws of the United States provide that "if any person shall frank any letter or letters, *other than those written by himself or by his order*, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars." And yet, the Louisville *Journal* informs us that Kentucky is flooded with circulars of the Washington Union, the acknowledged and avowed organ of the Administration at Washington; and so, no doubt, is Virginia and all the other States. These circulars are sent, in defiance of our postal laws, under the franks of Democratic members of Congress.—*Petersburg Express.*

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE HAYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL and FEMALE INSTITUTE, the former under the supervision of A. R. BLACK, A. M., and the latter under the supervision of P. C. SHAW and LADY, will commence their 3d Sessions the 2d Monday of July next.

For particulars address the undersigned or either of the teachers at Haywood.

JOHN W. SCOTT, Sec'y.

June 14, 1858. 20-6w*

A GRADUATE,

WHO has one year's experience in teaching, wishes to engage a situation as Teacher in an Academy or a private School. Satisfactory references can be given. Address Alpha Delta, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 24. 23*3

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

$800.

THE above salary is offered to procure the services of a competent Teacher in said Academy, who has had some experience, a good disciplinarian, and well qualified to prepare students for College. One who expects to make the instruction of youth his business, will be preferred. The Board of Trustees will meet on Saturday the 17th of July for the purpose of electing a Teacher. Any communications on the subject should be addressed, at an early date, to the Secretary. The next Session will commence on the 19th of July. C. C. COVINGTON.

June 22. 23-3t*

MT. VERNON SEMINARY,

CHATHAM CO., N. C.

THE SIXTH SESSION of the Male Department of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in July, and close the last Friday in November.

An Assistant will be employed to take charge of the Primary Department, who has experience in teaching, and others when necessary.

As known to many, our locality offers peculiar inducements to those in the lower counties during the Fall Term, especially during the Summer and Fall months. Our mineral water has lost none of its valuable medicinal properties. Board can be obtained on very reasonable terms.

Board $6 00 per month. Tuition as heretofore, ranging from $5 00 to $15 00, and for expenses $1 00.

Students admitted at any time during the Session, and after two weeks from the opening of the Session charged from time of entrance,—one half payable in advance, and the balance at the close of the term: interest charged in all cases when payment is delayed.

Semi-annual Reports sent to parents and guardians. For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal,
Goldston, N. C.

June 25 23-6t*

CAMP HILL INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session will open the first Monday, 5th July. Tuition:—

English Elementary,	$ 7 50
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic	12 50
Latin, Greek, and higher branches of Mathematics	15 00

The new Academy here is well arranged for the comfort of Students. The locality is elevated and exceedingly pleasant. Students coming here may expect my undivided attention. Board can be had in the immediate neighborhood for $6 and $7 per month, of the best quality. The citizens moral, and good society in the settlement. For information address the subscriber at Long Street, Moore county.

WILLIAM RHODES, Principal.

June 22, 1858. 23-4t*

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on the second Monday in July. The course of instruction, as heretofore, will embrace all the studies preparatory to the different Colleges in the State, including such branches also as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. A high degree of intellectual culture is not our exclusive aim; moral training and physical development, being indispensable auxiliaries to a well cultivated mind, likewise receive their due share of attention. None need come expecting to be indulged in vicious or indolent habits: such will not be permitted to remain.

TERMS.

Primary English,	$ 8 00
Higher English and Arithmetic,	12 50
Languages and higher Mataematics,	17 50
Contingent per scholar,	50

Students will be charged from time of entering to end of the Session: no deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes. Board in good families in the village and vicinity at seven to nine dollars per month. CLEMENT DOWD, Principal.

Carthage, June 10, 1858. 19*6t

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution will commence on MONDAY THE 5TH OF JULY NEXT. Tuition, $8, $12, and $16 for a Session of twenty weeks. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights. For particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

June 8, 1858. 19*5t

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant

WILL give his personal attention to the sale or shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 16, 1858. 7*6m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. John C. McNair, at May Term, 1858, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the Estate, to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment. NEILL McKAY, Ex'r.

June 1, 1858. 17*6t

NOTICE.

THE CANDIDATES for the Legislature in Cumberland and Harnett Counties, and the Candidates for the office of Sheriff, by agreement will address the people at the following times and places, viz:

At Carver's Creek,	Cumberland Co.,	July	12th.
" Black River,	"	"	13th.
" Flea Hill,	"	"	14th.
" Lock's Creek,	"	"	15th.
" Cedar Creek,	"	"	16th.
" Gray's Creek,	"	"	17th.
" Quewhiffle,	"	"	22d.
" 71st District,	"	"	23d.
" Rockfish,	"	"	24th.
" Barbecue,	Harnett	"	26th.
" Upper Little River,	"	"	27th.
" Stewart's Creek,	"	"	28th.
" Grove,	"	"	29th.
" Neill's Creek,	"	"	30th.
" Buckhorn,	"	"	31st.

At which times and places the several Captains will please order their Companies to parade.

June 15, 1858. 20-

To Turpentine Distillers and others.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has this day engaged Mr LEONARD BELLINGRATH, Sr., who is well known as a first rate Copper-Smith, and is prepared to execute all orders in the line of Copper-smithing with despatch, such as Turpentine Stills: Copper, Steam and Water Pipes; Pumps: Iron Smoke Stacks, and all other Copper and Sheet Iron works. Repairing of all kinds of Coppersmith work, attended to. All orders promptly attended to. M. A. BAKER,

Opposite the Post Office.

☞ The highest price paid for old Copper by M. A. BAKER.

June 16. 20tf

MOREHEAD.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS ON A CREDIT!

ON the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. Shephard's Point Land Company.

June, 1858. 21 ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, et al.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, 1858.

21*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

A. R. Kelly vs. A. C. Dickinson.

Attachment Levied on Four Town Lots —Judgment Conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiff's debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that A. C. Dickinson is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Shaw & Turner vs. John R. McDonald.

Attachment levied on Land. Judgment conditional, rendered for amount of Plaintiffs' demand.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J. R. McDonald is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for three weeks, for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' debt.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1858.

21*3t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs. Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, are non-residents of this State. Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard exparte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of April 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

William C. Campbell and Duncan C. Campbell vs. Benjamin C. Williams, et al.

Petition for Probate of Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot are non-residents of this State, Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Mary, Andrew, Peter, Eliza, James and Maggie Broadfoot to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, at a Court to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the allegations therein set forth will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1858, and 82d year of American Independence.

19*6t] A. H. McNEILL.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions, commencing 1st August and 1st January.

The course of study is thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a complete, solid, and ornamental education. The buildings are so arranged as to combine the comforts of a home, with the advantages of a school. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each of the Departments. No Institution in the country possesses advantages superior to Edgeworth.

TERMS:

Board, including washing, lights, and fuel, per Session of five months,	$60 00
Tuition in the Regular Classes,	20 00

The next Session will commence on Monday, August 24, 1858. Pupils are admitted at any time during the Session, and charged from the time of entrance.

Catalogues containing all necessary information respecting the Course of Instruction, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*
Greensboro', N. Carolina.

May 28, 1858. 17 6mospd

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858,	2769.
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand,	$224,968 23.
Cash premiums received,	$32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
	A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of [L. S.] the State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.

March 15 93tf

CHAMPION'S PILLS.

WE would call the attention of persons afflicted with Chills and Fevers to this celebrated Pill, which owes its popularity to no puffing, nor to long, windy certificates—but solely to its own merits as a remedy which never fails to cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. This Pill, unlike many others, contains no mineral, nor any injurious ingredient, and may be administered with perfect safety at all times, to young or old.

As a preventive against Chills, or any other type of Fever, it is recommended as unsurpassed; and in treatment of Fevers generally it is far superior to Quinine, or any preparation of Peruvian bark. A trial of its merits is all that is needed to insure it a favorable position in the estimation of even the most inveterate opposer of Proprietary or Patent prescriptions.

CHAMPION'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Enjoy the reputation of being at least as good, if not better, than any of the various cathartic Pills of the age, and are entirely free from all poisonous, mineral, or other injurious properties, and are highly recommended in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Sick Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Indigestion, &c., and diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood generally, they being by their composition equally adapted to either of the above cases as a general cathartic, good at all times when such medicines are required. We recommend them to the attention of all persons. Prepared by

F. M. SWYER & CO.,
Belleville, Illinois.

Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. Also, in all the towns and cities, and by numerous country agents throughout the southern and western States and Territories.

F. M. SWYER & Co.,
Proprietors, Belleville, Ill's.

June 3, 1858. 16-6m

HIGH MOUNT TANNERY.

SITUATED 4 MILES WEST OF WADESBORO', ANSON COUNTY, N. C.

NOW the panic is over and nobody killed in these diggings, the undersigned still continues to conduct the general Tanning and Manufacturing of all kinds of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Boots and Shoes, of every size and description—of the very best material. PLANTATION premium BROGANS, NOT to be surpassed. All of which he offers and proposes to sell or exchange for Raw Hides, Beeswax, Tallow, and all kinds of country produce, on terms to justify and accommodate his customers according to the times.

Having on hand constantly a large supply of Stock, he is prepared to execute all orders neatly and promptly, with such material and workmanship as are not to be excelled by any establishment of the kind in this part of the country in style, quality or price, for cash or to punctual customers. And in returning his sincere thanks to his customers and friends generally for their former patronage, he solicits and hopes to still merit a continuance of their favors.

JAMES C. CARAWAY.

March 4. 90-tIJa

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.

March 11, 1858. 92-1y

BARTIH'W FULLER & W. McL. McKAY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

MAY be consulted at their rooms on Anderson Street, immediately in the rear of the "Observer" office.

June 2, 1858, 16-3m

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.

Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856. 6-tf

U. S. MAIL,

SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the *cheapest*, NEAREST and BEST route WEST. My Coaches are fine, large, Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

(No Hacks on the Road.)

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swananoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountains. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and Horses at Mr. STEPS or PORTER'S, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit Mitchell's Falls, Mt Clingman and Mt. Mitchell, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this line good for three months.

STAGE OFFICE in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, N. C., March 6th. 100 3m

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22. 87-

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r

Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

WATER WHEELS! WATER WHEELS!!

WE are now manufacturing Vandewater's Improved

JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish Wheel and principal Gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the Wheel*, and if it does not come up to our figure, the Wheel and Gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

REFERENCE GIVEN AND REQUIRED.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George's county, Md
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the 6th Section of the Western Rail Road, on Thursday night the 31 of June, a large Sorrel Horse MULE, with his mane and tail trimmed close and a small scar on his back caused from cart saddle. We will pay a liberal reward for his delivery, or any information leading to his recovery.

SMITH & O'BRIEN.

June 5, 1858. 17-1m

FOR SALE.

A DAMANTINE and TALLOW CANDLES; fine and common TOBACCO; and almost anything in the Grocery line. Cheap as the cheapest!

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Jan'y 27, 1857. 77-

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned has placed all his notes and accounts in the hands of Duncan McIntyre for collection. *All persons* indebted to him, who do not come forward by the 1st of August and pay up or confess judgment, will after that date find their papers in the hands of an officer.

DAN'L C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., April 25, 1858. 8 3m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. H. P Lain, and as present occupied by the Rev. James McDaniel, near Haymount, will be sold privately by the subscriber. It is located in a good neighborhood; convenient to business; in a healthy section of the town; good spring water convenient; and has all necessary out houses attached. A great bargain may be had, as I am determined to sell TERMS LIBERAL.

J. R. McDONALD, Agt.

Fayetteville, May 19. 12ts

TANNER'S OIL & DRY HIDES.

20 BBLS. Tanner's Oil,—a superior article; also, a fine lot of Dry Hides. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Nov. 23. 62-

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. Shepherd, Esq., or

A. M. CAMPBELL.

May 7. 9-tf

TURPENTINE HACKS.

ANY PATTERN OF TURPENTINE HACKS made to order, at Wholesale or Retail and Warranted, by M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 19, 1858. 3tf

MITCHELL'S FALLS.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE

TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers' names for the sale and delivery of an excellent

LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,

taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style of the art, representing the place where the Rev. ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures, one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full particulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic agent. For further particulars address us at Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.

P. S. Mr. Dickenson is also Agent for the Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his tour through the State will receive subscriptions for that object. W. T. DICKENSON.

Feb'y 9, 1858. 85-6m

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 24. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW DRY GOODS.

WM. MACINTYRE

HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Silk, Barege and Lawn Robes;
Dress Silk Bareges, Challies, Bombazines, Alpaccas;
Swiss, Tarleton, Jaconet, Nansook Muslins;
Printed Lawns, Calicoes, Ginghams, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Edging, Braids: Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Capes, Collars, Sleeves;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enameled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Allandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linen, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braid Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price $4.

Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858. 97tf

WILLIAM MacINTYRE

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

10 BARRELS PRIME LARD;
9500 lbs. Prime Bacon, hog round,—sides large and boneless;
570 Sacks Corn;
1 doz. Grain Cradles, improved;
1 doz. Cooper's Spinning Wheels,
A Lot of Weaver's Sleys;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
Hemlock Sole Leather.

April 5, 1858. 99-tf

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No 9 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 18, 1857. 26-tf

JACKSON JOHNSON,

AT CLINTON.

ALL persons who want a fine drink *on the cool order*, with Ice Cream annexed, can be supplied by "just dropping in"

AT THE STRIPED HOUSE.

J. JOHNSON, Agt.

May 11. 10-2mpd

A. McRIMMON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 6, 1857. 22tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. EASTERLING and HENAGAN having associated themselves together for the purpose of practicing Medicine in Rockingham and vicinity, they respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage, and by their strict and prompt attention they hope to give perfect satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage. They will attend any call day or *night*. Dr. Easterling takes pleasure in stating to his former patrons that Dr. H. is a regular graduate, having read *three years* and attended *two full courses* of Lectures. One or both may be found at *any hour* at their Office opposite the Post Office, unless professionally engaged.

H. R. EASTERLING, M. D. D. HENAGAN, M. D.

Rockingham, N. C., April 5, 1858. 100tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1858. tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been seen, or heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair, and teeth defective, long beard on his chin when he left. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go north, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there, and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place. Any person who may take up said Boy will be entitled to the above reward and the thanks of ISAAC B. KELLY

Kenansville, N. C., Aug. 13, 1857. 33-tf

TO HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, a good Washer and House Servant. Also, a Negro GIRL about 12 years of age. And three Negro MEN—until 25th Dec. next.

Also, for sale, 1100 Acres of LAND

in Harnett county, well Timbered, and convenient to the River. Terms will be made to suit.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 20. 78-tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note of hand for $75, signed by me as principal and Hector Patterson as security, made payable to C. L. Cook of Wilkes county, N. C. The said note was given about the latter part of February 1858, bearing interest from date, and will be due about the middle of November next.

As I have not received value for said Note, I am determined not to pay it.

JOHN PATTERSON,
Gilopolis, N. C.

June 10, 1858. 19*4t

AMBROTYPE GALLERY.

HAVING taken the room formerly occupied by Jas. A. Palmer, first door East of the Fayetteville Hotel (up stairs,) I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that I am prepared to take

Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the Best Style.

Call and see for yourself. Pictures taken in all kinds of weather. W. T. BATTLEY.

May 19. 12-

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES AND HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon. G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-tf

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst., a negro boy, CALVIN. Said boy was hired from the estate of Daniel Ray, dec'd, and is likely lurking about Long Street, as he was raised there. I will give the above reward for his delivery or confinement in jail, so I can get him again. All persons are forwarned against trading with or harboring said boy.

C. LONG.

CENTRE PLANK ROAD, near Fayetteville, June 26. 23-3w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Martha Ann Price vs. William Price.

Petition for Divorce,—*a vinculo matrimonii.*

To WILLIAM PRICE:

TAKE NOTICE, that on Saturday the 28th day of August next, at the residence of Joseph Thompson, in the county of Robeson aforesaid, I shall proceed to take the deposition of Ona Ashley and others, to be read in evidence on the trial of a certain cause now pending in the Superior Court of Law of Robeson county aforesaid, wherein I am plaintiff in a petition filed by me against you for divorce.—when and where you can attend and cross examine the witnesses if you think proper. MARTHA ANN PRICE.

June 16, 1858. 21*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

Elizabeth Gilmore vs. Green B. Gilmore.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Green B. Gilmore, the defendant in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of the said Elizabeth Gilmore, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Maurice Q. Waddell, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Chatham, at office, the 3d Monday in March 1858.

21*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1858.

Isabella Johnson vs. Hugh Johnson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that